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Thursday, March 9, 1961
Phalguna 18, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. LI contains Nos. 11 - 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 9, 1961|Phalguna
18, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली राज्य में परिवार नियोजन

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*६६२. { श्री भक्त बर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १८ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २५७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी जिन प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा था उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : अब तक दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अधीन पहाड़गंज में एक परिवार नियोजन क्लिनिक खोला है। दोष तीन परिवार नियोजन क्लिनिक १९६१-६२ में नये औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सन्धी मंडी और जामा मस्जिद में खुलने की आशा है।

श्री भक्त बर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रयत्न किये गये हैं उन का क्या परिणाम निकला है, 2123(A1)LS-I.

क्योंकि हम देख रहे हैं कि दिल्ली की आबादी तो बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है।

श्री करमरकर : परिणाम यह निकला है कि इस क्लिनिक में जिन आदमियों को कंट्रासेप्टिव्स इश्यू हुए हैं उन की संख्या ८६ है। क्लिनिक को घंटों करने वालों की संख्या १६८ है, जिन को घर पर उपदेश दिया गया है उन की संख्या १०० है, जिन लोगों को क्लिनिक में उपदेश दिया गया उन की संख्या ११३ है और स्टेरिलाइजेशन कुल एक का ही हुआ।

श्री भक्त बर्शन : दिल्ली की संख्या और यहां की समस्याओं को देखते हुए जो स्कीम बनाई गई है वह कब तक पूरी तरह से अमल में आ जायेगी ?

श्री करमरकर : तब तक अमल में नहीं आयेगी जब तक सरकार से और लोगों की तरफ से काफी प्रयत्न नहीं होगा।

श्री ज० ला० छिब्रेडी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ते के इन्स्टीट्यूट में जो फैमिली प्लानिंग की गोर्लियों का आबिष्कार किया गया था और जिन का प्रयोग किया जा रहा था, क्या उन का प्रयोग दिल्ली में भी किया जा रहा है, और अगर किया जा रहा है तो उन में कितना लाभ हो रहा है।

श्री करमरकर : हम सोच रहे हैं और हमारा इरादा ज्यादा तादाद में इस का प्रयोग करने का है। कलकत्ते में जो प्रयोग हुआ उस का नतीजा बार-बार में यह निकला है कि इसमें हम को ५० परसेन्ट कामयाबी मिली है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is going to be the family planning for Delhi so far as the third Five Year Plan is concerned and whether it is the intention of the Government to carry family planning from door to door?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes; our idea is that it should reach every home, but that cannot happen unless we have co-operation from the side of the public.

Imports of Foodgrains

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- *694. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Naldurgkar:
Shri Goray:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are our imports of foodgrains under P.L. 480 during each of the last three months;

(b) whether this has created any congestion at ports and ware-housing difficulties; and

(c) what is the schedule of imports drawn up for the year 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) About 571 thousand metric tons in December, 1960; about 346 thousand metric tons in January, 1961 and about 267 thousand metric tons in February, 1961.

(b) No, not to any significant extent.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose such information.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether in view of our very happy food situation, the Government are considering staggering of imports of foodgrains?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We take into consideration all these aspects—our internal production, food situation,

level of prices, our storage position, etc. All these things are taken into consideration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know how many wagons are at present engaged in the movement of foodgrains only for the purpose of storage and whether it has been considered if these wagons may be utilised to rectify the shortages of wagons in other fields?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not possible. In fact, we are in short supply in the matter of wagons for the movement of foodgrains both on State account as well as on trade account, and we have asked the Railway Ministry to put at our disposal additional wagons. It is not possible to reduce the number.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the quantity of foodgrains which were brought from America to Indian ports by Indian ships?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to imports under PL 480, it has been possible to utilise Indian shipping for bringing 3,000 to 4,000 tons only. That is not because of our not preferring Indian ships, but because of the non-availability of Indian tonnage.

Shri Goray: May I know whether the Government is confident that the railways will be in a position to supply more wagons, when we know that so far as coal and other things are concerned, the railways are not able to cope with the demand?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We know the difficulties of the railways. They have to take a decision considering the overall situation. But all the same, foodgrains should get the highest priority. For example, in spite of our satisfactory internal production and our satisfactory position of reserve stocks, there have been difficulties in certain pockets because of lack of wagons for movement on trade account.

Mr. Speaker: Just as the Telephone Department has got the Own Your Own Telephone scheme, is there a Own Your Own Wagon scheme?

Shri Goray: A committee has been set up to review the whole situation regarding the supply of coal. Is the Food and Agriculture Ministry represented on that committee by anybody?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The Minister himself is there.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: In spite of all these imports, how is it that the price of gram is rising in Bihar?

Shri S. K. Patil: As my colleague said, though we have got plenty of foodgrains in this country and there is no reason absolutely why the price should rise wherever the price rises, it is due to the fact that grain has not been conveyed because of the bottleneck in the railway system.

डा० गोविन्द दास : हर वक्त एक बात की घोषणा की जाती है कि गेहूं और चावल की हमारी पैदावार बराबर बढ़ रही है। इस स्थिति में भनाज का जो आयात हुआ करता है, वह जितना पहले होता था उस से कम होता जाता है या उतना ही होता है, और अगर कम नहीं होता है तो इस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : यह ठीक है कि पैदावार बढ़ती जाती है और बढ़नी चाहिये। तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में उसे ६ परसेन्ट बढ़ाने का विचार है। लेकिन जब तक हमारे पास काफी संचय नहीं होता है, स्टॉक पाइल, तब तक कमी कमी मिश्रणन बिगड़ जाती है। इसलिये मैं मानता हूँ कि आयात आहिस्ते आहिस्ते कम होने वाला है। हमारा इरादा तो यह है कि पांच वर्ष में आयात बिल्कुल न करना पड़े।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The Minister just stated with regard to the

congestion in warehousing that it would not be to a very significant extent. But is it not a fact that the hon. Food Minister himself a few days ago expressed worry about the warehousing position and said that his present worry is not about the stocks, but how to store them properly in warehouses? What is the present position? May I know if any survey of warehousing space has been made?

Shri S. K. Patil: That situation is constantly under review. I can share this information with the House. Not that we were caught napping, but the results were a little faster than we expected, because the withdrawals of foodgrains every month are much less today than what they used to be, in view of the satisfactory condition. To that extent, we have to regulate the arrival, so that our position about warehousing and storage need not be necessarily insufficient.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to a statement by a Congressman in the U.S.A. that the foodgrains imported under P.L. 480 in India are being sold at higher prices and traders are making huge profits. May I know if there is any truth in it and at what price foodgrains imported from the U.S.A. are being sold in India?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That statement has come to our notice, but I believe the hon. Member would have seen the Press report denying the allegations made by the Republican Party member.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What is the price at which the foodgrains imported from the U.S.A. are sold in India?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We supply wheat at the rate of Rs. 14 per maund. That is more or less the landed cost plus transport charges.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: May I know the quantity of foodgrains that was distributed from the buffer stock to

the different States and the quantity actually consumed by those States?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As my hon. colleague stated, the off-take has gone down. Last September it was 3½ lakh tons per month. It has come down to two-thirds of that quantity. That is now being distributed to the various States.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the wagon requirement given by the Food Ministry to the Railway Ministry? To what extent have they fulfilled it and what is the extent of shortage?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have not got with me the figures. As far as the movements on State account as such are concerned, we have not had any considerable difficulty. But there is considerable difficulty for movement on private account. But, as you know, only a portion of the transactions is carried on at State account.

श्री रा. स. लिबारी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि पांच वर्ष में हमें गलना बाहर से नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि उन्होंने इन पांच वर्षों के लिए खेती के लिए कौन सी विशेष भुविषाणु देने की योजना बनायी है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : योजनाएं बनायी हैं और पंचवर्षीय योजना में वही तो चीज है। हम इतना बढ़ावेंगे कि बाहर से कुछ लाना नहीं पड़ेगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the imported grain under this particular scheme is being utilized or being distributed through the fair price shops or it is being kept as a buffer stock in the country.

Shri A. M. Thomas: For both purposes. Last year we imported to the extent of about 5 million tons. At present we have got a stock of about 3 million tons with both the States and the Centre. A part of it is kept

for reserve purposes and the rest is being distributed through fair price shops which are existing in the States. We are also supplying to the flour mills. The off-take of the flour mills of this country will come to more than 2 lakh tons every month.

Shri Kadiyan: May I know where the foodgrains imported under PL 480 are stored in Kerala? What is the warehousing accommodation in Kerala warehouses and what is the quantity of foodgrains stored there?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As my hon. friend is coming from Kerala, he knows that the Minister of Food and Agriculture recently inaugurated central storage godowns in Kerala, especially in Cochin. In Kerala we have at present got about 1 lakh tons storage capacity owned by the Central Government.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In view of the repeated announcement of the Government of India to the effect that the food position in the country is becoming more and more satisfactory and in view of the agreement which we have entered with U.S.A. under PL 480 for import of 70 million tons of foodgrains over a period of four years, may I know whether the Government is thinking that if more foodgrains are produced in the country the import under this scheme will become surplus? If so, will we import a lesser quantity?

Mr. Speaker: We want to know whether during this period attempts will be made to curtail the imports of foodgrains.

Shri S. K. Patil: We are not still out of the woods. This agreement is for a longer period for four years. We shall watch the situation. There is an annual review of how much we need etc. I cannot just say that every season would be as good as we wish and we may not need it. I want four years to stabilise the food situation in the country.

**Amount Missing from I.A.C. Office,
Calcutta**

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*695. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 623 on the 1st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether investigations have since been completed regarding the sum which was missing from the office of Indian Airlines Corporation, Calcutta; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The matter is still under investigation by the Police.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know the total amount involved and the action taken to avoid such incidents in the future?

Shri Mohiuddin: The amount involved is Rs. 1,48,000. Every precaution is being taken and will be taken so that such things do not happen.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: How many employees of the IAC are involved in this?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have stated that the investigation is still with the police. So, we cannot say how many will be involved or are involved.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vittal Rao.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: How long will the investigation take?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Vittal Rao.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There was a defalcation to the extent of Rs. 40,000 in April 1960, some investigations were carried on and afterwards it was stopped. Now this defalcation of Rs. 1 lakh and odd has taken place. If

such defalcations are taking place regularly, may I know why the term of the Financial Adviser has been extended by two years?

Shri Goray: They are giving them a long rope.

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not know what extension the hon. Member is referring to. The facts of the case are that it was for the first time in October, 1960 that a report was received about some misappropriation of amounts. Since then, full investigation has been held by the Indian Airlines Corporation and immediately when it was found that there is embezzlement it was reported to the police.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the hon. Member wants to know what periodical checks are made by the Financial Adviser. Obviously, he has not done so. So, the hon. Member asks why he should be retained. Sometimes the question may not be put in the proper form. Sometimes a question is put "Has your Secretary not done so?" If it was the Deputy Secretary who has done it but not the Secretary, the Minister says simply "No, the Secretary has not done so", as if the department has not done it. The hon. Minister must know who the Financial Adviser is and whether his term is extended. Otherwise, how can he answer the questions? The question is: when there is a defalcation what action have you taken against the Financial Adviser.

Shri Mohiuddin: Action is now being taken by the police and as soon as the investigation is over necessary disciplinary or other action will be taken against the officers who have been found responsible for negligence of duty.

Shri Goray: May I know whether any departmental action was taken?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, Sir. Two Accounts Officers have been suspended and some others have been transferred for the time being....

Shri Goray: Is transfer a punishment?

Shri Mohiuddin: They have been transferred to facilitate the investigation.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know...

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Rs. 40,000 is nothing.

Shri Morarka: Here the amount is Rs. 1,48,000 and odd.

Mr. Speaker: Be that as it may, the investigation is going on. Last time, in December, it was stated that the investigation was going on. The question that I have admitted is whether the investigation has since been completed. The hon. Minister says "No". Then the hon. Members should ask "When are you going to complete it"? I can allow one or two questions at a time. What is the meaning of going into the details before the investigation is over? Next question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I make a submission? In April, 1960 there was a defalcation of about Rs. 40,000. Then some investigations were carried out and after that the employee was asked to make good the amount and the case was over. Subsequently, in October, 1960, this case came up. From the hon. Minister's reply I find there is no reference to the defalcation that took place in April, 1960.

Mr. Speaker: He did not put that question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I put it last session.

Mr. Speaker: He did not. He should have asked: is it not a fact that as early as April, 1960 some defalcation took place in the same office and, if so, what has been done in that matter?

Shri Mohiuddin: May I say this? A report was received at the headquarters of IAC on 17th October, 1960

about the misappropriation of Rs. 35,000. Is this the amount which the hon. Member is referring to?

Mr. Speaker: Is there no earlier information?

Shri Mohiuddin: As far as I am aware, there is no earlier information. If the hon. Member writes to me about the April incident, I shall enquire and make the position clear.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was not answered last time also.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Union Territories

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*696. { **Shri Kodiyan:**
 Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the implementation of rural water supply schemes in the Union Territories since the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the target fixed for the schemes in the Second Five Year Plan is likely to be achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons for the shortfall;

(d) what was the total provision made in the Second Five Year Plan for these schemes; and

(e) how much of this amount has been spent up till now?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) to (e). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 60].

Shri Kodiyan: From the statement I find that the delay in execution of the water supply schemes of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh was mainly due to the difficulties in the procurement of materials. May I know what action has been taken by Government to ensure the supply of these materials so that the schemes may be executed as early as possible?

Shri Karmarkar: We are doing our best, but sometimes the situation becomes very difficult. We are taking all possible steps because water supply schemes have been given top priority.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Are Government aware that there are thousands of public wells which have not been thrown open to Scheduled Castes people in the villages of all these States? What attempts have Government made to solve this problem?

Mr. Speaker: In the Union territories?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as I know it is not a fact; but anyone who does that deserves punishment under the law.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि हम बयान में लिखा हुआ है कि इतनी रकम पंचवर्षीय योजना में मुकर्रर की गई थी लेकिन उसमें ५० फीसदी से कहीं कहीं कम खर्च हुआ है और ७५ फीसदी से ज्यादा कहीं पर खर्च नहीं हुआ है तो इन योजनाओं में रकम खर्च न होने का क्या कारण है और अब यह कैसे पूरी हो सकेंगी जबकि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना खत्म हो रही है और तीसरी योजना शुरू होने वाली है ?

श्री करमरकर : अगर माननीय सदस्य मेरे उत्तर को जरा पूरी तौर से पढ़ने की कोशिश करेंगे तो उनको वह कारण मालूम हो जायेंगे

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उत्तर मने देख लिया है और उनके बाद ही मैं आप से यह सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ ?

श्री करमरकर : माफ करियेगा, मैं आपको अपने उत्तर को पढ़ कर फिर सुना देना चाहूंगा

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister need not read that. He has placed a statement on the Table of the House.

Shri Karmarkar: The reasons are also indicated there, but he does not find them. There is something wrong.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It will be clear from the statement that he says that they will be completed. But the Second Five Year Plan is over and the Third is about to start. 50 per cent. of the amount remains unspent. I want to know how it will be possible that he will spend this amount.

Mr. Speaker: I understood from a question by another hon. Member that it is stated in the statement that for want of material it has been held up and has not been completed. That is the answer to this question. Let us not devote all the time to a single small question. Next question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not a small question.

Mr. Speaker: Do I understand that every question is a big question.... (Interruption)? Next question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What reply has he given to that?

An Hon. Member: The next question is also the same.

Shri Karmarkar: This is a different question. Let us not confuse them.

Water Supply for Delhi from Bhakra

*697. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what initial and recurring expenditure will be contributed by the Delhi Corporation to meet the Capital's increasing requirement of additional

water supplies from Bhakra system; and

(b) what will be the schedule of supplies in the next twenty years and contribution to be made by the Delhi Corporation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Western Yamuna Canal Feeder Project has been estimated by the Punjab Engineers to cost Re. 256 lakhs. It proposes to link Bhakra reservoir with Western Yamuna Canal System. The Corporation's share towards the total cost of Rs. 256 lakhs as intimated by the Punjab Government will be Rs. 30 lakhs. The extent of recurring expenditure to be contributed by Delhi is not known. The Corporation's view is that when they pay towards the cost of the project it should not be necessary for them to pay for the water.

(b) It is 325 cusecs i.e. 125 cusecs for stabilisation and 200 cusecs for augmentation of water supply.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I just know whether this fixation of the contribution has been by negotiation between the Punjab Government and the Delhi Corporation or on a decision by the Bhakra Control Board?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as I can see from my notes, it is a decision between the Punjab Government and the Delhi Administration. If consultation with the Bhakra Control Board was necessary, I have no doubt that it must have been consulted.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is the hon. Minister certain that the Bhakra Control Board was consulted in the matter?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall find it out on notice.

श्री० ज० सा० हिचेवी: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भाकड़ा से जो पानी दिल्ली आयेगा उसमें उतनी ही क्लोरिन मिलाई

जायगी जितनी कि यमुना के पानी में मिलायी जाती है या उससे कुछ कमोबेश मिलायी जायगी ?

श्री कर्मकर : मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पानी को शुद्ध बनाये रखने के लिए प्रत्येक आवश्यक उपाय किया जायगा अर्थात् उसका क्लोरिनेशन और फिल्टरेशन सब कुछ किया जायगा और जैसा कि अभी लो० को पानी शुद्ध मिलता है ऐसा ही शुद्ध पानी आगे भी पीने के लिए मिलेगा ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to the fact that delay in this decision is likely to create serious difficulties in the water supply for Delhi next summer and that the Corporation is most anxious about it? May I know whether the hon. Minister is taking any steps to bring all the authorities together to sit round the table and get the matter decided?

Shri Karmarkar: We always sit round the table and decide matters. My hon. friend need not have any anxiety whatsoever as I can assure the House that in the water supply there will not be any shortage during the next summer season. We are making arrangements with the Punjab Government, as we made last summer, to see that during the lean season sufficient water comes.

Flood Control Capacity of Hirakud Dam

*698. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, after some survey, are of opinion that the primary direct benefits from flood control, as a result of Hirakud Dam are the smallest compared to the benefits from irrigation and hydel power;

(b) if so, whether the flood experts of the Government of India have made any inquiry into the flood control capacity of the Hirakud Dam; and

(c) if so, what is their study and result of such study?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The flood absorption capacity of the Hirakud Dam is being examined by a Committee set up by the Government of Orissa, of which a Chief Engineer of the Central Water and Power Commission is a member. The Committee has not yet submitted its final report.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: In answer to part (a) of the question the hon. Minister has stated that the flood control capacity of the Hirakud Dam is the smallest. He admits it. When the flood control capacity of the Hirakud Dam is the smallest, I would like to know what measures Government is proposing in view of 1960's heavy floods in Orissa. The hon. Minister visited the State at that time. What special measures Government propose to take during the Third Plan period to control floods in Orissa?

Shri Hathi: I am afraid the hon. Member has not properly grasped the reply. It is not a question of the flood absorbing capacity of the Hirakud Dam that has been said to be the smallest. The question asked is:

"whether it is a fact that the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, after some survey, are of opinion that the primary direct benefits from flood control, as a result of Hirakud Dam are the smallest compared to the benefits from irrigation and hydel power;"

This Institute was asked to undertake a survey of the area and find out the effect of this development on the lives of the people in the surrounding areas and what the benefits to the people in those areas will be because of the

irrigation projects, power project and as a flood control measure.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is addressing himself to the recent floods which were uncontrollable. If, according to this Institute, the benefit so far as flood control is concerned is the smallest compared to others, what steps are being taken to see that adequate measures are adopted? The hon. Minister accepts the opinion of the Gokhale Institute or he does not accept it. If he accepts it, what are the steps taken? If he does not accept it, let him say that it is wrong and that there are adequate flood control measures.

Shri Hathi: The reply to that is that the flood absorption capacity of the Hirakud Dam is being examined by a committee. We have appointed a committee to see whether any further measures are necessary. The report of that committee is awaited.

Mr. Speaker: So the hon. Minister is satisfied that adequate measures are not adopted?

Shri Hathi: Because of the experience of the last floods, it is thought that the present protection is not enough. Whether it is necessary to augment the protection for that purpose we have appointed a committee.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi rose—

Mr. Speaker: A committee has been appointed and it is looking into the matter. I do not know what more arises out of this.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: You know that there were unprecedented floods.

Mr. Speaker: All this is all right. But what can be done? They have appointed a committee.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: This dam had been completed in 1957 and a committee is going to be appointed now in 1961 to enquire into the flood control aspect of the Hirakud Dam

when Orissa has suffered from severe floods!

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can argue. He cannot become the engineer.

Shri Ranga: What about the irrigation potential? Has it come to be utilised in full or in a large measure?

Shri Hathl: Out of about 4,20,000 acres, 3,80,000 acres are being irrigated.

Shri Ranga: What percentage does it come to? How much was expected to be irrigated and how much is being irrigated?

Shri Hathl: As you know, the project report mentioned the total area to be irrigated. The potential had been created. Out of 4 lakh and some thousand acres, 3,80,000 acres are being irrigated. That will be about 78 or 80 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, what Shri Panigrahi wanted to know is whether the committee will report before the next rainy season.

Shri Hathl: We are expecting the report of the committee by May, 1961.

Mr. Speaker: Steps will be taken as far as possible. Next question.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Only one question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not ask that question. Next question.

Fertilizer Production

- +
- *699. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of fertilizers is falling rapidly which is

likely to hamper the Agricultural production of the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the need for fertilisers in the country and their present production in India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If the hon. Member wants this information for the current year, we are likely to produce in India 4,63,500 tons of nitrogenous fertilisers. So far as superphosphate is concerned, we will be producing as much as we need. This together with the import of about 9 lakh tons will meet about 66 per cent. of the requirements of the country.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It appears from the reply of the hon. Minister that we are importing 9 lakh tons of fertilisers. May I know when this import is going to be stopped and when India will be self-sufficient as far as fertilisers are concerned?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): So far as the fertiliser position in the country is concerned, at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, as the House would know, we are planning for a million tons of nitrogenous fertilisers; and correspondingly of superphosphates. And so long as the fertilizers are not produced in this country we are bound to import them, because fertilizer is the very life of our food production.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : श्री माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि चार लाख टन से ऊपर नाइट्रोजेनस फर्टिलाइजर हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होता है और लगभग नौ लाख टन बाहर से

मंगाया जाता है। नाइट्रोजेनस फ़र्टिलाइजर खेती के लिये बहुत जरूरी चीज़ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश के बैकवर्ड एरियाज़ और फ़ॉर्बर्ड एरियाज़ में इस के ठीक बंटवारे के लिये क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कोई निर्देश दिया है।

श्री स. क. पाटिल : जरूर दिया है और बंटवारा ऐसे होता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से पूछा जाता है कि उन को कितना चाहिए और उसी प्रोपोर्शन में दिया जाता है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस बरस और नैक्स्ट बरस—आईन्दा बरस—में जितना फ़र्टिलाइजर उन को चाहिए, उस का हंड्रेड परसेंट मैं दूंगा।

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that the fertilizer factory at Alwaye has been lying idle for the last one year and, if so, what is its capacity?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not think it is lying idle. Only the other day I went and inaugurated its expansion. Its capacity exactly I do not know just now, but it is not lying idle.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said just now that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period the country will be self-sufficient in the production of fertilizers....

Shri Raghunath Singh: He has not said so.

Shri S. K. Patil: I did not say that. I said as to what would be the production, no country would ever be self-sufficient in fertilizers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the country will attain self-sufficiency in fertilizers and whether this self-sufficiency will be attained by the existing industry or also by giving over this to private industry?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am merely clarifying the position, Sir, because I do not join issue with my hon. friend. At the end of the Third Plan period we shall be producing in our factory,

in our country, 1 million tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, fixed nitrogen, that means 5 million tons of ammonium sulphate. But that is not self-sufficiency, because even the other countries have not....

Mr. Speaker: Is it in addition to the present production?

Shri S. K. Patil: No, the total—5 million tons of ammonium sulphate or any of its varieties, not merely ammonium sulphate. Therefore, it won't be self-sufficient in that sense, because if you take the standard of the United Kingdom or anywhere they use fertilizer, but the fertilizer has to evolve; all of a sudden the land won't take it, because as you go on experimenting, more and more fertilizer will be necessary.

The second part of the question was whether it will be in the private sector or public sector. Hitherto the decision was that so far as nitrogenous fertilizer was concerned, it should be purely in the public sector. But that decision has been withdrawn. Now it is open to the private industry to compete, just as they have competed and one very big factory in Vizag has been given in the private sector where nitrogenous fertilizer would be produced.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know whether it is a fact that our prices of fertilizers are the highest in the world and if so, the reasons thereof, and whether Government propose to reduce them?

Shri S. K. Patil: I won't say the prices are the highest. Last year or the year before that they were lower than the world prices. But today no doubt they are higher, and it is a matter for great anxiety, not only in regard to fertilizers but in regard to everything that we produce in this country. Because, the prices have got to be competitive—we are not exporting just now—and efforts will be made in order that the prices of

fertilizers should go down, because it is in the interests of the farmers.

Shri Karni Singhji: May I know if any decision has been taken about starting a fertilizer factory in Northern Rajasthan to augment the supply of fertilizers?

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes, I think the decision has been taken, if I mistake not, that a factory would be established at Itarsi.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know about Rajasthan.

Shri S. K. Patil: I mean Hanu-mangarh in Rajasthan as also Itarsi in Madhya Pradesh.

Dr. Govind Das rose—

Mr. Speaker: The question about Madhya Pradesh has been answered. Does the hon. Member want to put any question?

डा० गोविन्द दास : मुझे एक दूसरा सवाल पूछना है ।

जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश की फैक्ट्री का सवाल है, माननीय मंत्री जी के पास इस सम्बन्ध में कटनी से भी दरखास्त आई है और माननीय मंत्री, श्री सतीश चन्द्र जी, ने मुझे कहा था कि कटनी का मामला भी सोचा जा रहा है । उस दरखास्त में यह भी कहा गया है कि कटनी इटारसी से बेहतर स्थान होगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय हो गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में फैक्ट्री इटारसी में या कटनी में बनेगी ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister need not answer this.

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जानता हूँ, लेकिन इस बारे में वह एराइज नहीं होता है ।

This is about the total production of fertilizer and so on. Where it ought to be located is another question. The hon. Member may table a separate question and if I am satisfied I will allow it.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether it is a fact that Sindri Fertilizer Factory is not being worked to its full capacity for various reasons, one of them being the extreme need for renovating the machinery and other things? May I know what steps are being taken to see that it is worked to its fullest capacity and it is rehabilitated properly?

Shri S. K. Patil: Normally this question falls under the other Ministry; because, so far as the running of the factories etc. is concerned, luckily this Ministry does not concern itself about that. We are only responsible for indicating our demand as to how much we want. Last year the production was a little less, no doubt, due to certain reasons, particularly, about coal etc. But that is now being improved.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the Second Plan target has been fully achieved?

Shri S. K. Patil: I require notice for that.

Shri Raghunath Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Raghunath Singh can put supplementaries on any question!

Shri Raghunath Singh: I never put, Sir.

Thefts in Trains

*700. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the thefts of carriage and wagon fittings from the trains are commit-

ted when the trains are in the yards or sidings;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to tighten up security in those places; and

(c) the loss sustained by Eastern and Northern Railways during 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that most of the thefts of carriage and wagon fittings take place while the rakes are stabled in the yards or sidings.

(b) The question does not arise. However, a list of precautionary measures which already exist on the railways is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

The following precautionary measures exist on railways to prevent theft of carriage and wagon fittings:—

1. Upper class compartments while stabled in yards are kept padlocked and under proper watch;
2. all vulnerable and important yards are picketted and patrolled by armed and un-armed R.P.F. personnel;
3. proper enclosures, protection walls or fencing have been provided in those yards where they do not at present exist;
4. frequency of inspections, including surprise checks, in yards has been stepped up;
5. provision has been made for better basic security arrangements for certain important items of fittings which are vulnerable to theft and pilferages;
6. certain costly components of fittings are replaced wherever feasible by less valuable materials;
7. occasional escorting of passenger trains has been adopted by R.P.F.;

8. plain clothed staff are posted to have an unobtrusive watch over affected yards;

9. electrical and mechanical fittings are being fixed as far as possible in a manner which will make their removal difficult;

10. close liaison is maintained with District and Government Railway Police to locate the criminals responsible for thefts.

(c) Loss sustained by Eastern and Northern Railways during 1960 was Rs. 3,29,385 and Rs. 58,024 respectively.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement where the precautionary measures have been given, it is stated that certain costly components of fittings are replaced wherever feasible by less valuable materials. I want to know whether it is the practice that instead of costly components the Railway Ministry wants the less valuable materials to be fitted when costly materials are to be replaced. And may I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Ministry that even the less valuable articles are stolen by people and, if so, what arrangements have been made to prevent this?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Our experience is that thieves are not very keen to steal components which are not very costly, and with the replacement of the costly components by less costly components the number of thefts has come down.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the name of the Railway Zone where the number of thefts is the highest?

An Hon. Member: Banaras!

Shri Raghunath Singh: Not Banaras.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: This question specifically relates to the theft of carriage and wagon fittings. In this respect the Eastern Railway

comes first; and then, during the year 1960, the Northern Railway. With regard to losses in wards and sidings, the North-Eastern Railway comes first, and the Eastern Railway comes next followed by the North-East Frontier Railway.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is stated that electrical and mechanical fittings are being fixed as far as possible in a manner which will make their removal difficult.....

Mr. Speaker: Why not entrust safety in the hands of the trade union people? Give them a subsidy and ask them to take care of it. The trade union is in charge of all the workers there. If they are vigilant there would not be any theft.

Shri Muhammed Elias: If they are taken into confidence there will be no thefts.

Mr. Speaker: Why not give a subsidy to the trade union and get rid of all these thefts?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We bring such cases to the notice of the administration, but they don't take action.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Very well, this has been argued. Next question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: One very important question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members must have exhausted all these during the Railway Debate. Next question.

Headquarters of P. & T. Central Circle

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*704. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh-
ji:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the headquarters of the P.&T. Central circle are being shifted from Nagpur to Bhopal;

(b) if so, the reasons which necessitated this move; and

(c) what steps have taken to ensure availability of necessary office and residential accommodation for the office and its staff at Bhopal?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested for the shift and if so, at what stage the consideration of the Central Government stands?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We are trying to find out what we can do, because, at present, there are no buildings available at Bhopal if this office is to be removed there.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the Government of Maharashtra has opposed this move of the Government and of Madhya Pradesh and if so, what are the grounds of this opposition?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am not aware of any such opposition.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Khushwaqt Rai—absent. Next question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This may be allowed to be answered.

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

Mangalore and Tuticorin Ports

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*706. { Shri Sampath:
Shri P. C. Boreoah:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Achar:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mangalore and Tuticorin Ports are proposed to be developed as major ports; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for this purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sampath: May I know the estimated cost of the development of these two ports respectively?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It will be about Rs. 22 crores.

Shri Sampath: May I know what will be the cost for Tuticorin and Mangalore ports respectively?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Rupees 10 crores for Tuticorin and Rs. 12 crores for Mangalore.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the financial allotments for both Mangalore and Tuticorin have been included in the Third Five Year Plan?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The Plan has not yet been completed. The final stage of the Plan is still under consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister says that the final stage is under consideration. We have to begin the Plan from the 1st of April. Where is the delay? Already there was a committee report. Everything has been given.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The Plan will only be settled about April. Then only we can begin what we want to do.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that several experts had reported several times to the Government for a number of years about the urgency of the need for developing the Mangalore

port as it is in the west coast and there is great need for it?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Both these ports have been reported upon. All these reports have been under consideration. We have pressed on the Planning Commission that allotment should be made for both these ports.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the Government are aware that without completing the Sethusamudram scheme, the Tuticorin port will not be financially sound and economical?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The hon. Member is very wrong in his presumption. The Tuticorin port has to come first before Sethusamudram.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Therefore I say.

Shri Achar: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that Tuticorin must come first. Is it not a fact that equal priority is given to Mangalore?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There is no question of priority. Both are under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

Construction of Hydro-Electric Thermal Stations

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*797. { **Shri Fahadia:**
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Bibhut Mishra:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set up a specialised organization to

plan, design and construct large Hydro-electric Thermal stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount to be spent on the scheme;

(d) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom;

(e) how much foreign exchange has been spent hitherto in the absence of such a specialised organization; and

(f) whether the requisite plant equipment for the electricity industry would be made available in time?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 61].

Shri Pahadia: It is stated in the statement that it would be necessary to arrange specialised training of the staff and some of the officers may also have to be sent abroad in order to study the latest technique employed by more advanced countries in this particular field. May I know how many officers, of what category, to what country and for what time will be sent?

Shri Hathi: The countries have not yet been decided. About 14 officers may be deputed.

Shri Pahadia: It is also stated that at present, foreign consultants have to be engaged for the work relating to engineering, design and erection of large thermal and hydro power situations. May I know from what countries, not any one single country.

Shri Hathi: From different countries: not any one single country.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We have during these two Plan periods constructed a number of such stations. May I know if we have not already

built up personnel which can design these stations? What is the extent of personnel which will be available locally and what is the extent of foreign consultants?

Shri Hathi: So far as construction and design of multi-purpose projects are concerned, we are not now depending for execution on foreign experts. But, so far as erection of electrical plant and machinery is concerned, we are not self-sufficient. We have to spend a lot for consulting on erection and design of electrical equipment. This proposal is meant for that.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है

"The senior posts of Director, Deputy Chief Engineer and Chief Engineer and some non-gazetted posts are proposed to be filled after about 18 months."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस ग्राँट-नाइजेशन का बनना इतना जरूरी है और यह बहुत ही जरूरी चीज़ है तो क्या वजह है कि १८ महीनों के बाद इन पॉस्ट्स को भरा जायेगा ?

Shri Hathi: We do not want to have all the officers at once because they will have to be sent abroad for training as and when we get suitable officers. This is a specialised job-erection. Unless we have the officers trained and returned back, it is no use to have the other officers here sitting idle. Therefore, we shall be having them gradually.

Shri Pahadia: In the statement it is also stated that out of 477 required for this project, 83 in Class IV will be required. Are there to be any experts in class IV?

Shri Hathi: They will be Engineers, Designers, Draftsmen and Section officers etc. Class IV may also be required. Not technical experts.

Shri Goray: What are these hydro-electric thermal stations? There are

hydro-electric stations and thermal stations.

Shri Hathi: I have not said so. Hydro-electric and thermal stations.

Mr. Speaker: The headline is wrong. It must be 'and'.

श्री विभूति निष : इस स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है :—

"By setting up this organisation, dependence on foreign consultants can be progressively reduced."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह डिपेंडेंस कितने समय में रिड्यूस होगा ? क्या इसके बारे में सरकार ने कोई प्रवधि निश्चित की है ?

Shri Hathi: In four years, we shall be self-sufficient.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the State Government's reaction in the matter? May I know whether this organisation will have a certain percentage of States personnel in this.

Shri Hathi: No. There may not be State personnel. The various State Governments have requested the Central Water and Power Commission to take up this work in their States. This organisation will take up that work.

Removal of Coal and Firewood Consignments

+
*766. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that merchants in Delhi do not clear their stock of coal and firewood from Railway premises for days which causes artificial scarcity in the city; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

2123 (A) L.S.—2.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Some delay has been noticed in regard to delivery and removal of coal by the merchants from the New Delhi Mineral siding, but no such delay has been noticed in regard to fire wood. No information is available whether this has created any artificial scarcity in the city.

(b) Meetings have been held by the Northern Railway with the Coal Merchants, the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration and also the Civil Supplies Officer in order to expedite delivery and removal of coal from the Railway premises.

The question of raising the rates of wharfage charges on coal is also under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the hon. Minister could tell me what was the longest period of delay before the consignment of coal was delivered to the merchants?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am not able to follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The longest period of delay before the consignment was removed.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Which consignment?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Coal.

Mr. Speaker: So far as coal is concerned, he has answered. It has been removed. It is only fire-wood.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I require notice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He has said that there was some delay.

Mr. Speaker: He wants notice for both.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that some kind of a conference had been held between so many persons and so many func-

tionaries. May I know what was the decision taken at that conference and how it is being implemented?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No decision seems to have been taken yet. We await information.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether this delay in removal was due to the fault of the merchants or it was due to any act on the part of the Railway officers?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Several reasons have contributed to this delay. First of all, the merchants do not seem to have a sufficient number of trucks to remove the load that is available every day. They have got a limited number of trucks. Every day about 74 wagons are placed at the sidings, and with the capacity at their disposal, they are able to clear only 64 wagons. Secondly, there is restriction in the movement of heavy wagons during certain hours in the Delhi area. Thirdly, the merchants also seem to take it somewhat easy, because the wharfage charges are very low, and they are only about Rs. 3 per wagon per day after the free period of 24 hours. Therefore, they find it quite easy to leave them there in the railway premises themselves.

Railway Bridge over Ram Ganga

*709. **Shri Ram Saran:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great hardship the vehicular traffic has to experience in waiting for hours together while crossing the Ram Ganga Railway bridge near Moradabad;

(b) whether it is a fact that the bridge has become very old and needs renewal;

(c) whether the renewal or doubling of the bridge is included in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) Yes Sir. Due to heavy rail traffic over the Railway bridge, detentions to road traffic do occur, though not for hours at a time.

(b) Though the bridge is 68 years old, its condition is satisfactory.

(c) No.

(d) There is a proposal under consideration of the State Government to construct a pontoon road bridge 900 ft. upstream of the Railway Bridge.

श्री राम सरण : क्या मंत्री जी बनायेंगे कि जब तक पान्टून ब्रिज नहीं बन जाता तब तक इस ब्रिज पर ट्रैफिक को रेगुलेट करने की कोई व्यवस्था हो सकती है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : ट्रैफिक तो रेगुलेट होता ही है। लेकिन हमारी मुश्किल यह है कि इस पुल के ऊपर से रोजाना चालीस गाड़ियां घाती जाती हैं। तो जितनी जल्दी रोड ट्रैफिक इस पुल पर से जाना बन्द हो जाये, उतना अच्छा है।

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether Government are aware that this bridge is a part of the national highway, and it is closed to vehicular traffic even when there is no train? The system is that when a train leaves from Rampur, the bridge is closed. Actually, there should be some system by which the bridge should remain open till the train comes to that point; only then could the hardship be reduced. Otherwise, people have to stand for hours together. I have my personal experience.

Shri Shah Nawas Khan: Yes, it is admitted that detentions to road traffic are heavy, but in the interest of

the safety of running trains, a certain procedure has to be followed, and we cannot make the trains run and at the same time keep the road traffic going. The only satisfactory solution would be to have another road bridge. The matter has been examined, and it has been accepted in principle, and the Government of U.P., for the time being, is putting up a pontoon bridge.

Recruitment of Seamen

*711. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have changed the policy about fresh recruitment of seamen in the Merchant Navy by the office of the Director-General of Shipping;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints against this fresh recruitment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government have received a representation from one of the unrecognised Seamen's Union against a proposal to recruit fresh hands in Bombay for the Saloon Department. As there is a proved shortage of ratings in certain lower categories in this Department, Government have decided to call for applications from prospective candidates as has been the practice hitherto.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that those who are not Indian nationals are also recruited by the Seamen's Employment Exchange, and if so, the reasons therefor?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have been representing to the various foreign ship-owners that they should continue the old practice of recruiting at the Indian ports, but we cannot compel them to do what they do not want to do.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the lawlessness in the Shipping Office at Calcutta, the foreign ship-owners are removing the recruiting centre from Calcutta to Chittagong, as a result of which, India is losing employment opportunities for nearly eight to ten thousand seamen per year? Moreover, at the time of 'pay-on' and 'pay-off' of the season in the name of union subscriptions, a gang of hooligans forcibly takes the money from the seamen, and in spite of several representations, Government could not stop it. That is why the foreign ship-owners being disgusted are removing their recruiting from there to Chittagong.

Shri Raghunath Singh: But the name of the organisation has not been given. The hon. Member has only said that it was a gang of hooligans.

Shri Muhammad Elias: They are just a gang of hooligans; they do not belong to any organisation.

Mr. Speaker: Has it been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As I have explained, we are entirely in the hands of the foreign ship-owners for recruitment of these people, and as some of the seamen in India demand higher pay than they are able to obtain in other ports in other foreign countries, these people naturally go to the place where they can have cheaper labour.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister has just now stated that some of the seamen in India demand higher pay than that demanded by other foreign seamen. I am told that the companies are recruiting seamen from Pakistan and Kuala Lumpur just to make our seamen unemployed,

and thousands of our seamen are not getting employment, whereas people are getting employment from Pakistan and Kuala Lumpur. The point is this, whether the Government of India cannot come in the way of these foreign companies and cannot assure employment to our seamen.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The recruitment is entirely in the hands of foreign ship-owners, and we have no means of compelling them.

Shri Damani: May I know the number of seamen employed by foreign companies during the last three years?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: They run to tens of thousands.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the tendency of the foreign ship-owners to divert their recruitment from Indian ports to non-Indian ports, may I know whether the Ministry is alive to the necessity of guaranteeing employment both for the Indian seamen who have been recruited in recent years as well as for the new ratings who have been trained for the Merchant Navy at various establishments?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: How does the hon. Member expect Government to do this? Only where a ship is available, the seamen would be required.

Shri Muhammad Elias: In view of the service rendered by Indian seamen for the last one hundred years to the foreign ship-owners, may I know why the foreign ship-owners are not recruiting Indian seamen from India? Can the Government of India not put pressure on the foreign ship-owners to take Indian seamen from India?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: He must find this information from the foreign ship-owners.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already said that these Indian ratings or seamen demand higher wages, and, therefore, they are shifting the area of recruitment from our country to

some other country. Hon. Members will make enquiries and then pursue this matter.

Shri Muhammad Elias: The Indian seamen are the cheapest in the world.

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, the Pakistani seamen are the cheapest; they are competing with us.

Mr. Speaker: So many hon. Members are interested in this, and according to the hon. Minister, tens of thousands are being recruited. So, he may kindly look into this matter, since there are persons who come from that area and who say that our ratings are cheaper.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: In fact, I may tell the hon. Members that in Bombay, they are still being recruited, because with our communication with the foreign ship-owners, the Bombay people agreed to take certain wages which were favourable to the companies as well, and they are recruiting them still in Bombay. The numbers have not gone down there, but in Calcutta, the matter is different.

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm if the hon. Minister tries to look into this matter and then find out what could be done.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As I have said before, I am still in correspondence with these foreign ship-owners to see whether they cannot take the necessary men from Calcutta also.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know what the future policy of Government is, whether they are going to recruit foreign nationals in the future also? What we had done previously was quite different.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It depends on the nature of the post that we want to recruit for, because there are posts for which Indian nationals are not available.

Shri Raghunath Singh: There are 15,000 foreign nationals who are re-

gistered on the register of Indian seamen. I want to know why this employment should not be given to the Indian nationals. Our seamen are similar to the foreign seamen.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: And better people also are there.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: At that time, it was done because Indian seamen were not available. Having brought them here, we cannot just put them out.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it a fact that even the Indian ship-owners are recruiting foreign nationals as seamen and Indian people are not being recruited, and at the same time, people from Pakistan are being recruited?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We shall take it up with our ship-owners.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अनुपयोगी पशु

*६६१. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या खास तौर पर बि. वि. २११३ के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में दो करोड़ अनुपयोगी पशु हैं जैसा कि कृषि उपमंत्री श्री कृष्णप्पा ने २५ नवम्बर, १९६० को लोक-सभा में बताया था और यदि हां, तो यह संख्या किस आधार पर निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही करने जा रही है जिससे कि ये अनुपयोगी पशु देश पर भार बन कर न रहें ?

कृषि उप-मंत्री (जी. जी. ०. वे. कृष्णप्पा)

(क) और (ख) सभा की टेबल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) २५-११-१९६० को लोक-सभा में कृषि के उप-मंत्री जी ने एक विवरण में कहा था कि "२० करोड़ पशुओं में से, लगभग २ करोड़ अलाभकारी और अनुपयोगी पशु हैं" । यह पशु संरक्षण और विकास समिति की रिपोर्ट (१९४८) पर आधारित था जिस में अनुमान लगाया था कि देश की कुल पशु-प्राबादी का लगभग दो प्रतिशत नाकारा है, जबकि प्राबादी का लगभग ८ प्रतिशत अनुत्पादित है । पशु गणना १९५६ के अनुसार पशु-प्राबादी २०.८ करोड़ है, इस कुल पशु-प्राबादी का १० प्रतिशत २ करोड़ होता है ।

(ख) पशुओं की हत्या करना जनता की भावनाओं के कारण सीमित है । राज्यों के पशु-पालन विभागों / भारत सरकार ने (१) गोमदंतों में बड़े और अलाभकारी पशुओं को अलग रखने और (२) निम्न जाति सांडों को बर्बाद करने की योजनाओं को प्रारम्भ किया है, इन दोनों का उद्देश्य अनुपयोगी-पशुओं की प्राबादी को, एक परिसीमित मात्रा में, सीमित करना है । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत, पशुओं के घटिया किस्मों का बिना भेदभाव के प्रजनन और बढ़ने को रोकने के लिए निम्न जाति सांडों (Scrub bulls) को बड़े पैमाने पर बर्बाद करने की एक विस्तृत योजना का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

D.V.C. Irrigation Revenues

*६६३. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2235 on the 22nd December, 1960 and state:

(a) the nature and details of efforts made to realise the irrigation revenues of D.V.C. from West Bengal; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Jalsukhlal Hathl):

(a) and (b). The matter has been discussed between the D.V.C. authorities and the West Bengal Government. The West Bengal Government have written to say that the matter is receiving their consideration and a decision would be communicated to the D.V.C. authorities shortly.

Train Collision at Gomoh Station

***701. Shrimati Maftda Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement on the Table regarding the train collision at Gomoh Station on the 9th January, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

On 9-1-1961, the Annual Inspection Special arrived on the Up Main Platform line of Gomoh station of Eastern Railway. Meanwhile at about 05:25 hours the Diesel Crack Goods which left Dhanbad, a station in the rear, also came on the same line disregarding the Outer and Home Signals of Gomoh station and collided in the rear of Inspection Special, resulting in the derailment of the last two bogies of the Annual Inspection Special and also of the Diesel engine and eight wagons of the Goods train.

As a result of the accident 46 employees in the Inspection Special were injured, three of whom received severe injuries; while others received simple injuries. An *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 200 was made to each of the three employees who received severe injuries.

The approximate cost of damage of railway property has been assessed at Rs. 1.45,000.

According to a Senior Officers Joint Enquiry the accident was due to failure of railway staff.

दिल्ली को नहरी पानी का संभरण

***७०२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के नहरी विभाग को मुचरू रूप में चलाने के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन ने मांग की है कि दिल्ली को नहरी पानी देने विषयक समस्त प्रबन्ध मुख्य प्रायुक्त को सौंप दिये जायें, और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी):

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Udaipur-Himmatnagar Line

***703. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the Udaipur-Himmatnagar Metre Gauge Railway Project has been undertaken;

(b) if so, what is the cost of the project; and

(c) what is the length of the railway line to be laid?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 10.56 crores.

(c) 137.14 miles.

गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित करना

***७०५. श्री कुशवन्त राय:** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि गन्ने का मूल्य मरुपनया गन्ने की उत्पादन लागत के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि गन्ने के उत्पादन की लागत प्रति मन क्या होती है इसकी मात्रा तक कोई विधिवत् जांच नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) ऐसी अवस्था में गन्ने का प्रति मन मूल्य निर्धारित करने समय गन्ने के उत्पादन की लागत को किस प्रकार विचार में लिया जाता है ?

बालू तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० म० चामस) : (क) (१) गन्ने के उत्पादन पर व्यय (२) उत्पादन की दूसरी फसलों पर प्राप्ति एवं कृषि पदार्थों के मूल्यों का सामान्य रुख और (३) उपभोक्ता का उचित भाव पर चीनी प्राप्ति इन सब पर विचार कर के गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, १९५४ के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित किया जाता है ।

(ख) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में गन्ना उत्पादन व्यय घाटने के लिए भारतीय केन्द्रीय गन्ना समिति ने एक उप-समिति की नियुक्ति की है। इस उप-समिति का कार्य चल रहा है ।

(ग) अन्य बातों के साथ साथ इस बात पर भी सामान्य रूप से ध्यान रखा जाता है ।

Doctors under the Contributory Health Service Scheme

*710. **Shri Dinesh Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors in C.H.S. having similar qualifications are drawing more salary than doctors in hospitals under the control of Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). The scales of pay of doctors under the Contributory Health Service Scheme and in the hospitals under the control of the Central Government holding equivalent posts are the same.

The doctors under the Contributory Health Service Scheme were, however, allowed non-practising allowance at the rate of 50 per cent of their pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 400, as against 25 per cent non-practising allowance given to Medical Officers working in the hospitals. With the introduction of the Central Health Service Scheme, all Medical Officers entitled to non-practising allowance will get only 25 per cent subject to a minimum of Rs. 150. In fact entrants to the Central Health Service Scheme after 13-3-1958 have been given non-practising allowance at the rate of 25 per cent subject to a minimum of Rs. 150 p.m.

The doctors under the Contributory Health Service Scheme are also entitled to conveyance allowance at the prescribed rates. The doctors working in the Central Government hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi are, however, not entitled to any conveyance allowance as they are not required to pay domiciliary visits.

Special Rosters of Appointments in P.&T.

*712. **Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Special Rosters are to be maintained for all appointments and cadres, recruitment to which is made through competitive examinations;

(b) whether the said Rosters are also maintained for the appointments in the cadre of Telegraph Masters;

(c) if not, the reasons for not adhering to such procedure in the various P.&T. Circle, excepting the Bombay Circle; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for implementation of the Home Ministry's decision on the subject?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Overbridge at Kharagpur Railway Station

***713. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an overbridge is going to be constructed at Kharagpur Railway Station; and

(b) why this matter is being delayed so long?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b): There already exist a road overbridge and an under bridge at the west and east ends of Kharagpur yard. It is, however, proposed to provide a foot overbridge also, near the west cabin during the 3rd plan for the facility of pedestrians and cyclists only.

Diesel Tramway at Surendranagar

***714. { Shri Yajnik:
Shri K. U. Parmar:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Ministry has decided to buy the diesel tramway operating between Surendranagar station and Wadhwan city;

(b) the amount for which the purchase is to be made;

(c) the date on which the trolley will be run by the Railways; and

(d) whether the Railways have made enquiries about the profit or

loss accruing to the present owners during the last few years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) No.

P. & T. Training Centre at Baroda

***715. Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India proposed to set up a Post and Telegraph Training Centre at Baroda in the First Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the same has been set up;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) There was a proposal to open a Posts and Telegraphs Training Centre at Baroda in the First Five Year Plan.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The scheme has not yet been approved by Government.

Manipur State Transport

***716. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

all its buses from Indo-Burma and Tiddim roads due to loss of revenue from these routes; and

(a) whether it is a fact that Manipur State Transport has withdrawn

(b) whether there was any proper investigation into the alleged loss of revenue?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) No. The buses were withdrawn

only from Imphal-Thoubal and Imphal-Churachandpur routes.

(b) The buses were withdrawn because the traffic on the sections concerned was not adequate and the vehicles were more urgently required for the Imphal-Dimapur Road, where the traffic is heavy.

Harassment of Seamen by Customs Authorities

*717. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several cases of harassment of seamen have been reported since the customs regulations were made applicable to them;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the harassment;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all the money in the possession of the ship's officers which had berthed in Madras dock after its trip from Calcutta was seized; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir, on the assumption that it refers to the incident on s.s. 'Jalavikram' in December, 1959.

(d) Due to restrictions on Baggage Allowance imposed by the Custom Authorities.

Bikaner-Agra-Delhi National Highway

*718. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) where the matter stands with regard to the decision taken by the Central Government to construct a National Highway connecting Bikaner with Agra and Delhi;

(b) when the work will commence and when it will be completed; and

(c) what are the final alignments of the Highway?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). Delhi and Agra are already connected by National Highway No. 2. The route Agra-Jaipur-Bikaner was declared a National Highway in 1960. There is no proposal to have a direct road between Delhi and Bikaner. The alignment between Agra and Jaipur has been finalised. Different alignments between Jaipur and Bikaner are under consideration. Final decision is likely to be taken shortly. The work will be taken up during the 3rd Five Year Plan period.

आल इंडिया इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइन्सेज का अस्पताल

*७१६. { श्री भक्त बर्मान :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री बी० बी० शर्मा :

नया स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १६ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली की आल इंडिया इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइन्सेज में जो ६५० बिस्तर वाला अस्पताल बनाया जा रहा है उस के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमचन्द) :

(क) इस अस्पताल के ६०० पी० डी० ब्लड का निर्माण-कार्य बीघा ही एक अनुमोदित ठेकेदार को सौंपे जाने की भी सम्भावना है । ६५० बिस्तर वाले अस्पताल और नर्सिंग भी भवनो के निर्माण के लिये प्राक्कलन विचारगामी है ।

(ख) प्रो० पी० डी० खण्ड, उसका निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ होने की तिथि से लगाकर, करीब दो वर्ष की अवधि में पूरा हो जायेगा जब कि अस्पताल-भवन के निर्माण पर, उस के शुरू करने की तिथि से लेकर, लगभग तीन वर्ष का समय लगेगा ।

Replacement of Dakotas

- *720. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 218 on the 18th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the scheme received from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation for the manufacture of aeroplanes to replace Dakotas; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Sea Erosion Work in Kerala

- *721. { Shri Kodiyan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 45 on the 15th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by Government as to the pattern of financial assistance to be

given to the Kerala Government for anti-sea erosion work in the State; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of Circuit Houses for Tourists

*722. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have asked the State Governments to throw open circuit houses for the tourists; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Tourist Development Council at its first meeting held at Srinagar in 1958 inter alia recommended that the Rest Houses and Circuit Houses owned by the State Governments near important tourist centres should be thrown open to tourists and the allotment of the accommodation made on the principle of "first come, first served", in the whole of the Rest House and if this be not possible, a part of the Rest House may be reserved for tourists. The above recommendation was brought to the notice of the Governments of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan and the Himachal Pradesh Administration and they were requested to throw open to tourists a few of their Circuit/Guest Houses etc. which were situated near important places of tourist interest.

The State Governments of Madras and Kerala and the Himachal Pradesh Administration have accepted

the recommendation. The State Governments of Mysore and Maharashtra are agreeable to accept the recommendation subject to certain conditions which are under examination. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have not found it feasible to accept the above recommendation.

Eye Bank for Delhi

*723. { Shri Sampath:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Ayyakannu:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Medical Association has suggested the need for an Eye Bank for Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is under examination.

Telephone Exchanges in Jammu

*724. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any dearth of telephone exchanges and public telephone call offices has been felt in Bhadarwah, Kishtwar and Poonch areas of Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether the Post and Telegraph Advisory Committee for Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh has proposed any scheme for augmenting the services; and

(d) if so, what is the cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) to (c). There have been demands for providing telephone facilities at

Poonch, Kishtwar and Bhadarwah. Public Call Offices have since been sanctioned for all these three places.

(d) Rs. 4.75 lacs.

Reservation of Posts for S.C. and S.T. in P. & T. Deptt.

*725. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been extended to cover the posts of promotions made through the Departmental Promotion Committees in the P. & T. during 1957;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same concession was withdrawn in 1958; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such decision?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) These orders were issued in 1957 under some misapprehension. Orders were issued by Government in the year 1958 clarifying that there was no reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in such promotions and as such the concession which was wrongly given was withdrawn.

P. & T. Circle for Gujarat

*726. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to form Gujarat Circle for the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, whether any representation has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) Yes.

(b) The Circle will be broadly co-terminus with the boundaries of the Gujarat State.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

National Highways

*727. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri K. U. Parmar:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per present programme, it is likely that there may be no missing links in our National Highways by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, but about 35 major bridges will remain to be provided;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has agreed to an additional allotment of Rs. 30 crores for roads; and

(c) if so, whether this amount is being earmarked for these bridges so that our entire system of National Highways may be ready for through traffic by 1965-66?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) While all the missing road links in the existing N. H. System except the three new National Highways, viz., N.H. Nos. 11 (Agra-Jaipur-Bikaner), 12 (Jabalpur-Bhopal-Bhora) and 13 (Sholapur-Chitradurga), added to the N. H. System recently, are expected to be constructed by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan,

nearly 33 major bridges will still remain to be built at the end of that Plan. This figure of 33 bridges is also exclusive of the unbridged river crossings, if any, on the three new National Highways mentioned above. Necessary information in regard to bridges on these three National Highways is being collected.

(b) and (c). By an adjustment within the overall provision included for roads in the Draft Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan, an additional sum of Rs. 30 crores has been made in the Central Sector for giving grants-in-aid to States for the development of State roads of inter-State or economic importance. This amount is not intended for the construction of missing bridges on National Highways.

Welfare of Village Community

*728. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study Group for the welfare of the village community had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Jai Prakash Narain;

(b) if so, what are its composition and functions;

(c) whether the group has since submitted any report; and

(d) if so, what are their recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Study Group for the weaker sections of the village community, has been appointed, under the chairmanship of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(i) Composition:

CHAIRMAN

(1) Shri Jayaprakash Narayan

MEMBERS

- (2) Shri Anna Saheb Sahasrabudhe
- (3) Smt. Sucheta Kripalani
- (4) Shri M. R. Krishna, M.P.
- (5) Shri Braj Raj Singh, M.P.
- (6) Shri B. Sivaraman, Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa

(7) Shri L. M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(ii) Functions:

The terms of reference of the Study Group are:—

(a) To study how far and in what manner the Community Development Organisation and/or Panchayati Raj institutions at the village, Block and Zila levels can promote the economic development and welfare of the weaker sections of the Community.

(b) To suggest steps by which the development schemes of the Central and State Governments and Local Authorities and the financial assistance available can be effectively utilised for the benefit of the weaker sections of the community.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Willington Hospital, New Delhi

1302. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new wards constructed in Willington Hospital, New Delhi during 1960-61;

(b) the number of additional beds provided there;

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred on the training of laboratory assistants; and

(d) the number of persons who were given training?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No new wards have been constructed in the Willington Hospital during 1960-61 for want of space.

(c) There is no scheme for the training of laboratory assistants in the above hospital.

(d) Does not arise.

X-Ray Treatment in Hospitals in Delhi

1303. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons X-rayed in Government hospitals of Delhi during the latter half of 1960;

(b) the nature of such cases?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 62].

New Railway Lines

1304. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many railway lines have been recommended by Government of Maharashtra to be included in Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the names of those lines;

(c) whether the Maharashtra Government has suggested any priority lines; and

(d) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). A statement showing the names of eighteen lines (including two conversions) in order of the priority recommended by the Government of Maharashtra for the Third Five Year

Plan is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 63].

Dacoities in Running Trains on Central Railway

1305. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dacoities committed in running goods and passenger trains of the Central Railway between Bombay and Itarsi since the 1st August, 1960 so far;

(b) the value of goods and cash looted in these dacoities; and

(c) the number of travellers and railway employees injured in these dacoities?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). From 1st August, 1960 so far, there has been only one case of dacoity on a running goods train between Bombay and Itarsi stations, when the criminals broke open a wagon of a goods train and committed theft of 7 bags of gram, valued at Rs. 350.

(c) One R.P.F. Rakshak who was escorting the train sustained injury on his forehead due to pelting of stones by the criminals.

Corruption Cases on C. Railway

1306. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of corruption cases committed by the Central Railway Employees during the year 1960;

(b) the number of persons convicted class-wise; and

(c) the number of persons acquitted class-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The number of proved cases of corruption during the year was 39. They broadly fall in the following categories:—

Bribery and corruption, Re-selling of tickets; Misuse of passes, etc.; Misappropriation of Railway property and theft, etc. etc.

(b) and (c). Of the above, the number of cases taken to Courts and finalised were 2, resulting in conviction of 2 Class III employees and acquittal of 1 Class IV employee. In the remaining cases, staff were dealt with departmentally.

Medical Colleges in Maharashtra

1307. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the amount paid to the Medical Colleges of Maharashtra during the Second Five Year Plan period, so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A sum of Rs. 40,98,046 (excluding the lumpsum grants) was sanctioned to the composite Bombay State during the Second Five Year Plan period for establishment of the Medical College, Jamnagar. In addition during 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 14.83 lakhs was sanctioned to the composite Bombay State as lumpsum grant for the group "Medical Education and Training". During 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 46.35 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Government as lumpsum grant for all the centrally sponsored schemes and a sum of Rs. 51.31 lakhs has been allocated for the same purpose for the year 1960-61.

Diet Kitchens in Maharashtra

1308. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the progress made so far in Maharashtra State in implementing the scheme for employment of dietitians and establishment of diet kitchens?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Establishment of a Diet Kitchen in the State of Maharashtra was approved during the Second Five Year Plan. Necessary equipment for

the kitchen is being procured and the construction work is expected to be started shortly. The State Government will employ a Dietician, when the Diet Kitchen is ready.

Leprosy in Maharashtra

1309. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given by the Central Government to the Maharashtra State for the prevention and cure of leprosy during the year 1960-61, so far; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Leprosy Control is a Centrally aided scheme. For all the Centrally aided schemes including 'Leprosy Control' in the Composite State of Bombay, a lumpsum of Rs. 44 lakhs was tentatively allocated for the financial year 1960-61.

Production of Resin and Turpentine

1310. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Resin and Turpentine produced in different States, State-wise in 1958 and 1959; and

(b) how much of raw Resin is accumulated during these years from forests, State-wise?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Per Capita Consumption of Rice

1311. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present per capita consumption of rice in India;

(b) how does it compare with Japan and China; and

(c) what would be the estimated total production and consumption of rice in the country by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Under conditions of decontrol and without a detailed scientific survey of the consumption of different cereals, it is difficult to estimate accurately the per capita consumption of rice in the country. However, the per capita net availability of rice for consumption during 1960 after making allowances broadly for seed, wastage, etc. works out roughly to about 6.44 ounces per day. It has to be emphasised that this is only an average per capita net availability of rice in the country. In certain areas, the consumption of rice is negligible while in predominantly rice-eating areas the per capita consumption is much larger. The quantity actually consumed on per capita basis, therefore, differs from State to State.

In Japan, the per capita consumption of rice in 1954-55 was 10 ounces per day. Figures for the subsequent years are not available. Information about China is also not available.

(c) It is yet too early to indicate the total production and the likely consumption of rice in the country during 1960-61, the last year of the Second Five Year Plan period. The production of rice during 1959-60 was about 29.3 million tons. According to present estimates, the 1960-61 rice crop is likely to be much better than that of last year and the availability of rice for consumption during this year, therefore, should also be higher as compared to last year.

Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme

1312. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any part of Cuddapah District would be benefited by the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme Stage I; and

(b) if so, what is the extent and names of villages to be benefited?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में प्रत्यास्मरण पाठ्यक्रम

१३१३. श्री कुशावन्त राय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के कुछ वर्गों के लिए प्रत्यास्मरण पाठ्यक्रम का समय ४५ दिन है जब कि उत्तर रेलवे में उन्हीं वर्गों के लिए उसका समय केवल १५ दिन ही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में उम्मीदवारों को परीक्षा में ६० प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त न करने पर रोक लिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं और एक रूतना बनाने के लिये क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज ख़ाँ) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हाँ, मौखिक परीक्षा में इन कमेटियों के लिए—

१. मेकनन मेट

२. सहायक रेल-पथ निरीक्षक/नायब

रेल-पथ निरीक्षक

३. रेल-पथ निरीक्षक (सभी ग्रेड के)

४. स्टेशन मास्टर

५. यातायात निरीक्षक/सहायक याता-यात निरीक्षक

६. सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर

७. गार्ड

८. टिकट-कलक्टर / चल टिकट-परीक्षक

९. केबिनमैन

(ग) मवाल नहीं उठता ।

New Railway Lines in Rajasthan

1314. { Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Onkar Lal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of additional Railway lines for Rajasthan with particular reference to Bikaner Division, with the length of each such line, recommended to be included in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the priority suggested for these lines; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The following 4 new lines have been recommended by the Rajasthan Government for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan in order of priority:

1. Ratlam-Dungarpur via Banaswara & Galiakot.
2. Todaraisingh-Deoli-Bundi-Kota.
3. Kota-Chittorgarh.

4. Sirmuttra Gangapur via Karauli None of these lines falls in Bikaner Division.

(c) None of the proposals finds a place in the list of new lines approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Third Plan so far.

Corruption Cases in P.&T.

1315. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of corruption cases committed by the Post and Telegraph employees, grade-wise, in various Postal Circles of the country during the year 1960, Postal Circle-wise;

(b) the nature of punishment awarded in such cases;

(c) the number of such cases pending at present Postal Circle-wise; and

(d) the reasons for delay in their disposal?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix annexure No. 64].

Welfare of P.&T. Employees

1316. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the welfare measures adopted for the employees of the the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Orissa circle during the last three years together with the expenditure incurred; and

(b) the details of the programmes that are being prepared for the Third Five Year Plan for the same purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Imposition and Collection of Fine at Sidhpur Station (W. Railway)

1317. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy fine is imposed on the ignorant and innocent villagers and others who cross the railway Station at Sidhpur and other Stations on Western Railway on the plea that they have no platform passes or tickets with them; and

(b) if so, the total fine collected during 1959-60 and the number of persons sent to jail in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

2123 (A1) LSD—3.

(b) Does not arise.

P. & T. Employees in U.P.

1318. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of P.&T. Employees in Uttar Pradesh circle grade-wise and postal division-wise at the end of 1960?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Complaints and Suggestions Received in U.P. Circle

1319. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints and superintendents and Director, Posts superintendents and Director, Posts and Telegraphs of U.P. circle during 1960-61 so far;

(b) the nature of complaints and suggestions and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of complaints and suggestions pending so far on which action has not been taken and the reason therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a)

Complaints		71013
Suggestions		7

(b) The complaints related to delay in delivery and loss of postal articles and delay in payment and loss of money orders, besides a small number relating to miscellaneous matters like delay in settlement of claims, discourtesy etc.

The suggestions related to need for additional staff, provision of separate cycle stands for members of public, adequate supply of First Day Covers when commemorative postage stamps are issued, Opening of S.B. counters at post offices where there is rush of S.B. work and provision of proper

seating arrangements at telephone booth at Maunath—Bhanjan P.O.
Complaints disposed of 63,196
Suggestions disposed of 7

(c) Complaints under enquiry 7,817
Suggestions pending nil

Due to the time lag in the receipt and disposal of complaints, a certain percentage of complaints must always be pending.

Rural Water Supply in U.P.

1320. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given by the Centre to the U.P. Government for rural water supply in the State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The details of the financial assistance given during the Second Five Year Plan so far are:

Year	(Amount in lakhs)
1956-57	28.50
1957-58	7.00
1958-59	10.00
1959-60	15.00
Total	60.50

Family Planning in U.P.

1321. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres opened in U.P. during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) the financial help given to these Centres so far;

(c) whether the amount allotted to U.P. Government for family planning for the last three years has been fully utilised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) According to available information 115 rural and 38 urban family planning centres were opened in U.P. by the State Government upto December, 1960, during the Second Five Year Plan period.

(b) Information regarding the expenditure incurred by the Government of U.P. on the Family Planning Centres referred to above is not yet available. However, grants amounting to Rs 6,54,849 were sanctioned to the Government of U.P. upto the year 1959-60 and an allocation of Rs. 9 lakhs has been made for the family planning programme in the State for 1960-61.

(c) and (d) The required information is not yet available.

Primary Health Centres in U.P.

1322. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the places where primary health centres have been opened during the Second Five Year Plan period so far in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the assistance given to the centres during the same period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Health Projects for Jammu and Kashmir

1323. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the amount of assistance given to Jammu and Kashmir from the aid received from U.S.A. under the following projects in 1960-61:

(i) Medical colleges and allied institutions;

(ii) Orientation Training Projects;

(iii) National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme;

(iv) National Malaria Control programme;

(v) National Filaria Control programme; and

(vi) Leprosy control programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (i) to (vi). No assistance has been given to Jammu and Kashmir during 1960-61 from the aid received from U.S.A.

Fastest Vessel Built at Hindustan Shipyard

1324. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state what is the cost of India's Fastest Vessel made by the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam and how long it took to build the ship?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The fastest vessel built by the Hindustan Shipyard so far, is the 'State of Uttar Pradesh', having a speed of 17.2 knots per hour. The cost of the vessel is Rs. 195 lakhs approximately which has not yet been finalised. The vessel was completed within a period of 27 months.

Agricultural University in Andhra

**1325. { Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Rami Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three-man Expert Committee has submitted its report for starting of Agricultural University in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government submitted its opinion to the Union Government;

(c) whether a site at Guntur has been examined by the Committee; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). The Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1957 appointed a Committee of nine members to examine and report on the question of establishing an Agricultural University in the State. This Committee recommended the establishment of an Agricultural University in the State and considered Bapatla in Guntur District and Rajendranagar in Hyderabad as suitable for the location of the proposed University. In 1960, the Government of India appointed a Four-man Committee to assist the State Governments in formulating their proposals for the establishment of Agricultural Universities. This Committee recently visited Andhra Pradesh and after examining the provisions of the Draftbill for the establishment of an Agricultural University in Andhra Pradesh has submitted its report to the State Government. The report is at present under the consideration of the State Government.

The question regarding the establishment of Agricultural Universities in the country during the Third Plan period is still under consideration. The proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, as and when received, will receive due consideration along with other such requests after a decision regarding establishment of Agricultural Universities in the country during the Third Plan period is taken.

Large Scale Industries in Delhi

1326. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2130 on the 21st December, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to prohibit additional large scale industries in Delhi within a 50

mile radius from the capital in order to reduce congestion in city and pressure on land?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The proposal regarding the provision and location of industries in Delhi region is included in the draft Master Plan for Delhi, which is at present under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority.

केरल के लिये डाक परिमण्डल

१३२७. { श्री भक्त वर्शन :
श्री वें० ईयाचरण :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १४ दिसम्बर, १९६० के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या १८११ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केरल के लिए एक अलग डाक परिमण्डल स्थापित करने के जिस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उस के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या रेल केरल के प्रतिरिक्त वर्तमान डाक परिमण्डलों का पुनर्गठन करने का सामान्य प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन-किन परिमण्डलों में संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) केरल के लिए एक अलग डाक परिमण्डल बनाने के प्रश्न की अभी जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) मौजूदा राजस्थान, सेन्ट्रल तथा बम्बई परिमण्डलों में परिवर्तन करने तथा गुजरात में एक नया परिमण्डल

स्थापित करने के प्रश्न विचाराधीन हैं जिस से कि उनकी सीमाएं न्यूनाधिक रूप में बड़ा रहे जो सम्बन्धित प्रदेशों की सीमाएं हैं।

Loss of insured Parcel from Post Office

1328. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2287 on the 22nd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether police enquiries regarding loss of the insured parcel have been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fishing Companies

1329. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question 1217 on the 8th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any specific proposals have been received from the Japanese Fishing Companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Only two specific proposals, one from Taiyo Fishing Company and another from the Aichi Prefectural Government, which have already been referred to in the reply given to Starred Question No. 1217 on the 8th September, 1960, have been received. The proposal from the Aichi Prefectural Government has since been finalised and a 60-ton research vessel 'Kaiko Maru' arrived at Mangalore on the 22nd January, 1961, for experimental fishing operations off the Mysore Coast for a period of 40 days.

The possibilities of future collaboration with the Aichi Prefecture will be examined in due course.

Workers' Participation in Management

1330. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 952 on the 31st August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the manner in which workers' participation in management should be secured in workshops on the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Tubewell Operations in Punjab

1331. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have asked the Central Government to transfer the exploratory tube well operations in the State to the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Audiological Centre in Delhi

1332. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to establish an audiological centre for ear treatment in Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No such proposal is under consideration.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

1333. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal of taking over the administration of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and making the law more drastic?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The responsibility for the administration of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act lies with the State Governments and there is no proposal for taking it over by the Government of India.

As regards making the law more drastic, the position was reviewed by the Central Council of Health at its eighth meeting held at Jaipur in October, 1960 and the following resolution was passed:—

“The Central Council of Health having reviewed the current position regarding the enforcement of the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, considers that it is necessary in the interest of discouragement of food adulteration:

(1) that a minimum fine of Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred) be prescribed for the first offence. The minimum fine of Rs. 500 may, however, be reduced by the trying magistrate for reasons which shall be recorded in the judgment;

(2) that the Act should be so amended as to provide for the provincialisation of services of Food Inspectors under Municipalities and local Bodies;

(3) that Section 10(7) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act should be so amended that only one witness will suffice when a sample is taken for analysis, instead of two;

(4) that the Act should be suitably amended in order to prescribe a maximum period for the disposal of prosecutions under the Act; and

(5) that the State Governments be requested to issue directives to the local authorities to vigorously enforce

the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder."

The amendments suggested by the Council to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, have been referred to the State Governments and local administrations whose views are awaited.

खाद्यान्नों में मुनाफाखोरी पर रोक

१३३४. श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्यान्नों में मुनाफाखोरी को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है और उन्हें कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा; और

(ख) क्या खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य गिराने और मुनाफाखोरी को रोकने के लिये तैयार की गई योजना की रूपरेखा बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री म० ल० चामल) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान स्थिति में जब कि खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में मन्दी का रुख है, मुनाफा खोरी की गुंजाइश नहीं के बराबर है। सस्ते धनाज की दुकानों पर उपयुक्त मूल्यों पर सरकार द्वारा बड़ी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न बांटना और सरकार के पास भारी मात्रा में सुरक्षित जण्डार का होना, व्यापारियों की संघर्ष करने और सट्टेबाजी की प्रवृत्तियों को रोकता है ।

Health Museum in Delhi

1235. { Shri B. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Kodiyam: ..
Shri Warior:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 357 on the 18th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the details of the Health museum scheme in Delhi have been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of this museum?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में नदियों का सर्वेक्षण

१३३६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मछलियों के उत्पादन के हेतु हिमाचल प्रदेश में नदियों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो किन-किन का ; और

(ख) खाद्य की कमी को पूरा करने में यह कहां तक सहायक होगा ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री म० ल० लुण्णप्पा) :

(क) जी हां । यमुना, गिरि, सतलुज, सिर, घम्बर, व्यास, मुक्ति, रावि, लम्बाघाग, उहल, बास्या, पाबेर, नदियों और उनकी सहायक नदियों का, जिनकी लम्बाई लग भग ७०० मील है, सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ।

(ख) नदी-तरीका और कृषि विधियों के ७०० मील लम्बे रास्तों के संरक्षण उपायों से, वर्तमान मछली उत्पादन ६००० मन बढ़कर तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ८००० मन हो जायेगा ।

बिबेसी पब्लिक

१३३७. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री सुविमल घोष :
श्री हेम राव :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९६० में कितन

विदेशी पर्यटक भारत आये और इस से सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० व० सुखरायन) : १९६० में कुल १,२३,०६५ विदेशी पर्यटक (पाकिस्तान देशवासियों को छोड़कर) भारत आये ।

इस प्रकार प्राप्त हुई विदेशी मुद्रा के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । ये आंकड़े रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा निर्धारित किये जाते हैं और सामान्यतः प्रगले वर्ष के मध्य तक विज्ञापित किये जाते हैं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बाढ़

१३३८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या जाच तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के महाभू जिले की नहमीन रोड के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में धान की जो बहुत अच्छी फसल हुई थी वह पञ्चन नदी की बाढ़ के कारण नष्ट हो गई; और

(ख) इसको मुधारने और उसे पुनः सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये प्रस्ताव उठाये जाने वाले हैं ?

कृषि उपजंत्री (जी.पी. वें. कुलकर्णी) :

(क) और (ख). आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलने ही सभा की टेबल पर रख दी जावेगी ।

Frog Meat

1339. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have thought of popularising frog meat in our country and what is the food value of frog meat as compared

to other items of commonly used meat?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The question of popularising frog meat in the country has not been given consideration by the Government of India as the Indian public is not accustomed to eating frog meat and is also not psychologically prepared to take to it. The nutritive value of frog meat is nearly the same as that of chicken meat.

Indo-Norwegian Fisheries Project

1340. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount spent out of the Norwegian aid, in the Indo-Norwegian Fisheries project, for meeting the expenses of Norwegians employed and those who visited the project from Norway; and

(b) whether it is a fact that several Norwegians including members of Norwegian Parliament have visited India, through expenses met by the project funds?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The total amount spent on pay, allowances and travelling expenses of Norwegians employed in the Indo-Norwegian Project and travelling expenses of the representatives of the Board of the Norwegian Foundation and Norwegian Parliamentary Delegations from the beginning of the Project in 1952 till the 31st December, 1960 is Rs. 62,44,856 approximately.

(b) Yes.

C.H.S. Scheme in Delhi

1341. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what is the incidence of Tuberculosis among (i) class IV and class III (ii) class II and (iii) class I Government servants as revealed from the statistics of the C.H.S.; and

(b) what is the total available bed strength for the treatment of T.B. for those Central employees covered by the C.H.S.?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The actual incidence of T.B. among C.H.S. beneficiaries can only be determined by a survey of their total population. The figures of attendance at the C.H.S. dispensaries, however, indicate that 5:98 per thousand of the beneficiaries have sought treatment for tuberculosis in 1960. A mass X-ray of Central Government servants is in progress at present, the results of which will be known by the end of this year.

(b) Beds are not reserved for C.H.S. beneficiaries but are made available on "as and when required" basis by the following institutions:—

1. Lala Ram Sarup T.B. Hospital, Mehrauli.
2. Silver Jubilee T.B. Hospital, Kingsway, Delhi.
3. Lady Linlithgow Sanatorium, Kasauli.
4. Madar Union Sanatorium, Madar, Ajmer.

On 31st December, 1960, 166 beds were occupied in these Sanatoria by C.H.S. beneficiaries.

Regional Poultry Farm Bhubaneswar

1342. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Regional Poultry Farm at Bhubaneswar has been completed by now;

(b) if so, what is the total poultry population of this farm at present; and

(c) in which way it is helping poultry development in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. The Farm was established in January, 1960 in temporary buildings. The

construction of permanent buildings of the Farm has started recently.

(b) 3979.

(c) The main function of this farm is to produce and supply day-old Chicks, suitable for use as foundation stock, to the State Poultry Farms in all State/Union Territories in the Eastern Region, viz. West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Tripura and Manipur. Upto February, 1961, the farm has supplied 9,367 chicks, 230 cockerels, 121 pullets to the States in the Region including Orissa for breeding purposes.

'Jai Pushpa'

1343. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Jai Pushpa' ran aground in the Hoogli river at the confluence of Rupnarayan river in the month of January, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The s.s. "Jai-pushpa" owned by Messrs Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited of Bombay, ran aground off the Fort Morington Point at the confluence of Rupnarayan river on the 5th January, 1961 at about 1402 hours. The ship was subsequently refloated at 0207 hours on the 6th January 1961, with the assistance of the tugs of the Calcutta Port Commissioners. There was no apparent damage either to the vessel or to the cargo.

Soviet Tourist Ship

1344. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether a Soviet Tourist Ship is planning to visit India during 1961?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Yes, Sir. It is understood that a

Russian ship called the "ESTONIA" will be arriving in Bombay on the 31st March, 1961 with about 300 tourists who will spend three days in Bombay before leaving India by the same ship on 2nd April, 1961.

Agartala Municipality

1345. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate, Tripura, who is also the Executive Head of the Agartala Municipality at present has discussed with the proper authorities of the Tripura Administration about putting all the Agartala Town Roads under the Agartala Municipality for construction, repair, metalling, soiling etc; and

(b) if so, whether the Tripura Administration propose to act according to the District Magistrate's proposal?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase Contracts

1346. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the details of all purchase contracts of the value of Rs. 10 lakhs and above entered into during the last 5 years;

(b) how many of them are Indian and how many foreign;

(c) total payments made against these contracts; and

(d) the total foreign exchange involved?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahmawar Khan): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and

will be placed on the Table of the House, in due course.

Railway Line to Khetri

1347. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 629 on the 23rd November, 1960, and state:

(a) whether a proposal has been received from the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel for laying the railway line to Khetri in Jhunjhunu District, Rajasthan, to serve the copper smelter proposed to be put up at Khetri; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on this proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is under investigation.

Civil Aviation

1348. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's programme for developing civil aviation during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) which are the new areas that would be served and since when;

(c) whether there is any proposal for increasing the frequency of services on the main routes; and

(d) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (d). The development of Civil Air Transport during the 3rd Plan has been broadly indicated in Chapter XII of the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan, a copy of which was laid

on the Table of the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Planning on the 1st August, 1960.

Electricity Supply in Gujarat

1349. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India with collaboration of State of Gujarat have a scheme of GRID Electricity to supply electricity to villages and towns in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Derailement near Pimperkhed

1350. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1612 on the 9th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained the causes of derailment of bogies of the Bombay bound Calcutta Mail at Pimperkhed;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The cause of the derailment was due to sudden fracture of tie bars of two sleepers which was accidental and no one was held responsible.

Diesel Car Service

1351. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any suggestion to reintroduce diesel car service between Delhi-Sadulpur and Delhi-Hissar;

(b) if so, by what time these services will be re-introduced;

(c) whether the old cars have been repaired; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 1-4-1961 between Sadar Bazar and Sadulpur and Delhi-Sarai-Rohilla and Hissar.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The rail cars are under repairs which will be completed in time for the introduction of the services from 1-4-1961.

कम्पाउण्डर्स

१३५२. श्री जगदीश शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने फरवरी १९६० में यह आदेश निकाला था कि सरकारी नौकरियों में काम करने वाले प्रत्येक कम्पाउण्डर को फार्मेमिस्ट काउन्सिल द्वारा दिये जाने वाले प्रमाण-पत्र की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में से किसी एक का लेना आवश्यक है;

(ख) प्रमाण-पत्र की कौन-कौन सी विभिन्न श्रेणियाँ हैं और किस योग्यता का व्यक्ति किस श्रेणी का प्रमाण-पत्र लेने का अधिकारी है;

(ग) कितने कम्पाउण्डरों ने प्रमाण-पत्र के लिये आवेदन किया है और क्या उन सब को ये प्रमाण-पत्र मिल गये हैं;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक प्रमाण-पत्र न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करनकर) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) फार्मेसिस्टों का रजिस्ट्रेशन राज्य फार्मेसिस्ट काउन्सिलें करती है। फार्मेसी अधिनियम १९४८ की धारा ३१ और ३२ में उल्लिखित कोई भी योग्यता जिन व्यक्तियों के पास है वे फार्मेसिस्ट के रूप में अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन करा सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त अधिनियम की धारा ३२ए के अधीन भी रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया जा सकता है। यह व्यवस्था फार्मेसी (संशोधन) अधिनियम १९५६ के द्वारा की गई ताकि विस्थापित व्यक्ति, भारत से बाहर किसी भी देश में फार्मेसी का व्यापार या व्यवसाय करने वाले भारतीय नागरिक, ऐसे क्षेत्र में रहने वाले व्यक्ति जो बाद में भारत का प्रदेश बन गया हो, ऐसे व्यक्ति जो प्रार्थना-पत्र विलम्ब में भेजने के कारण फार्मेसिस्टों के प्रथम रजिस्टर में अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन न करा सकें हों आदि अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन करा सकें।

(ग) रजिस्ट्रेशन के नये आवेदन करने वाले कम्पाउंडरों की संख्या के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। फार्मेसी एक्ट १९४८ की व्यवस्था के अधीन १९५६ में ६२,०३० व्यक्तियों का रजिस्ट्रेशन किया गया। इस संख्या में पहले के भाग (ख) राज्य अर्थात् केरल, मैसूर, राजस्थान आदि में रहने वाले फार्मेसिस्टों की संख्या शामिल नहीं है जिनमें कि फार्मेसी (संशोधन) अधिनियम १९५६ के प्रवर्तन में १ मई १९६० को फार्मेसी अधिनियम १९४८ के उपबन्ध लागू किये गये।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) जैसे जैसे अपेक्षित योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों से नये प्रार्थना-पत्र मिलते रहेंगे, राज्य फार्मेसी काउन्सिलें फार्मेसिस्टों का रजिस्ट्रेशन करती रहेंगी।

Thermal Power Station in Jammu and Kashmir

1353. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Thermal Power station based on lignite is to be set up in the Jammu and Kashmir State under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) where?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Srisaillam Project

1354. { Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Venkatasubbalah:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1791 on the 14th December, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the Srisaillam Power Project Report has since been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) whether approval has been accorded; and

(c) whether financial sanction has been given to the Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Project Report is still under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय

१३५५. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुम्बार्गिया की प्राकोबोडिकल संस्था के ग्यायनबिंदो तथा वैज्ञानिकों ने 'नागमीसम पोपटिक्स' नामक पौधे से कई ऐसे तत्व निकाले हैं जो निश्चय रूप से कैंसर व्याधि का निरोध कर पाय जायेंगे ? और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत उसका प्रयोग करेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (भी करमरकर) :

(क) सरकार के पास बुर्मा-म्यांमार की आहालीजिकल समस्या में लिये गये प्रयोगों के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Coal Wagons for Gujarat

1356. { Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri K. U. Parmar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one lac and thirty thousand wagons of coal were required by the State of Gujarat for use of small industries during the last three years whereas only 80 thousand wagons of coal were actually allotted to it by the coal commissioner;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Gujarat industries are facing great difficulties due to shortage of coal; and

(d) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The nearly quota for small-scale industries in the districts of the former composite State of Bombay, which have now gone over to Gujarat was as under:—

1958	2020 wagons
1959	2020 "
1960	2020 "

The average loading for Gujarat State during the period August, 1960 to December, 1960 was 147 wagons per month, which works out to 1764 wagons annually.

The figures of coal receipts furnished by the Gujarat Government indi-

cate that during 1960 the State had received 17% more coal over the previous year, although it did not meet their full requirements.

(d) In view of the rising demand of the State, the question of making increased use of the sea route from Calcutta and of meeting the requirements of all consumers in the West in the larger measure than at present from the Central India (Korea and Rewa) and Pench Valley coalfields, so as to reduce the rail haulage from Bengal-Bihar is under examination. The substitution of fuel oil for coal in some of the industries in this area is also being considered.

Self-Sufficiency in Jute

1357. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether India has become self-sufficient for her supply of jute or whether she is still dependent on Pakistan for raw jute?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): India has not yet become self-sufficient in its requirements of raw jute. Some quantities of jute mainly cuttings are being imported from Pakistan.

Manufacture of Avro Planes

1358. { Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dakotas in use in the I.A.C. are to be replaced by AVRO planes to be manufactured by the Defence Ministry;

(b) if so, whether adequate number of planes would be manufactured and produced in India; and

(c) when production of such planes for standard use by the Aviation authorities would start?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No decision has yet been taken regarding the type of aircraft which will replace the Dakotas in the fleet of the Indian Airlines Corporation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Bridge across Gautami, Andhra Pradesh

1359. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the execution of the bridge across Gautami (Branch of Godavari) has been suspended as the required quota of High Tensile Steel required for the project has not been supplied;

(b) the quantity of steel allotted for the project;

(c) the quantity supplied so far; and

(d) the action taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No Sir.

(b) 686 Tons of High Tensile Steel Wire.

(c) 542 Tons of High Tensile Steel Wire.

(d) The question does not arise as the work was not held up on account of want of supply of High Tensile Steel.

Special Trains for Puri Festival

**1360. { Shri Sanganna:
Shri P. K. Deo:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special trains were run from Howrah to Puri on the S.E. Railway Zone in connection with the Gobinda Dwadashi festival in Puri on 27th February, 1961;

(b) if so, the number of the trains;

(c) the additional income to the Railway Administration?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). In addition to augmenting loads of Nos. 317 Up/318 Down Howrah-Puri Passenger trains by two third class coaches between Howrah and Puri from 15th February, 1961 to 3rd March, 1961 and Nos. 301 Up Howrah-Puri Express by one first class coach from 20th February, 1961 to 26th February, 1961, one special train with nine third class coaches, three first class coaches and two third-cum-luggage brake vans was run on 25th February, 1961 from Howrah to Puri, as duplicate 301 Up Howdar-Puri Express. Besides, a number of special trains were run to and from Puri from and to stations like Khurda Road, Khargpur, Vizianagram, Cuttack, Bhadrak, Palasa, Waltair, Sompetta and Byree from 25th February, 1961 to 1st March, 1961, over and above augmenting loads of regular train services running on these sections to maximum extent feasible from 15th February, 1961 to 3rd March, 1961 to clear satisfactorily rush of traffic that offered in connection with 'Gobinda Dwadashi' Fair at Puri on 27th February, 1961.

(c) Information in regard to the additional earnings which accrued to the Railway is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

West Bengal Branch of Red Cross Society

1361. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the defalcation of money of the West Bengal branch of the Red Cross Society; and

(b) if so, what is the amount defalcated and whether any body has been apprehended?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) and (b). Intimation has been received from the Indian Red Cross Society that some persons were suspected of criminal breach of trust etc. by the West Bengal State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. The amount involved is not known. The police have since made out a case against the suspected persons. The matter is now before a Calcutta court.

पशु धन

१३६२. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या ज्ञात तथा कृषिमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों में पशु धन का ह्रास हुआ है ;

(ख) गायों, भैसों, बैलों, बकरियों और भेड़ों का कितना-कितना ह्रास हुआ है और ;

(ग) समस्या का अध्ययन करने के बाद इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री में० बं० कृष्णप्पा) :

(१) और, (ख) : नियमित , त्रिधि अनुकूल देश भर का ऐसा सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है, जिस के आधार पर यह जाना जा सके कि पिछले तीन सालों में देश के पशु-धन में कितना ह्रास या मुधार हुआ है । तदर्थ सर्वेक्षणों के अनुसार, जोकि पणन और निरीक्षण निदेशालय के द्वारा किये गये हैं, प्रति पशु औसतन वार्षिक दूध उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार बढ़ा है :—

	१९५१	१९५६
	(पीड)	(पीड)
गाय	३३६	३८२
भैस	६६३	१,११७
बकरी	१२२	१२७

भेड़ों के सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसा निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि ये मुख्यतया ऊन

और मांस के उत्पादन के लिए इस्तेमाल की जाती हैं और माल ढोने वाले बैलों के सम्बन्ध में भी यह मालूम नहीं है ।

(ग) पशु-धन के संरक्षण, रक्षा और विकास की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है, जो कि अपने संबंधित क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न पशु विकास योजनाओं को चला रही हैं । पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार ने भी उन विकास योजनाओं जैसे पशुधाम योजना, गोशाला विकास योजना, अस्थिर पशु प्रजनकों आदि के पुनर्वास की योजनाएं, का उत्तर दायित्व लिया है, जो कि दूध उत्पादन और पशुओं के माल ढोने की क्षमता को सुधारने के लिए है ।

Krishi Pandits

1363. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme under which Krishi Pandits and others, who achieve outstanding success in food production, will be required to share their secrets with young farmers of their area has been chalked out;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). No specific scheme of this nature is under the consideration of the Ministry. However, information regarding cultural practices adopted by Krishi Pandits is given wide publicity through extension literature for the benefit of other farmers.

Durgapur Power Plant

1364. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a serious wastage of money in Durgapur D.V.C. power plant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the machinery which has been brought from West Germany is not working well; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to improve the work of this plant?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The answer is in the negative, but the D.V.C. are of the view that there has been an extra expenditure of about Rs. 2 lakhs due to inadequate and inefficient supervision of the consulting engineers responsible for construction management of the power station. The D.V.C. are taking up the matter with the consulting engineers.

(b) and (c). The answer is in the negative. The plant has been under trial operation for the last three months in the course of which troubles have been experienced with generator bearings and coal mills. The manufacturer has replaced the damaged bearings by those of modified design and the new bearings have so far been working satisfactorily. Trouble with the coal mills occurred on 1st February, 1961 the rectifying process is on and is expected to be completed by the end of February, 1961. The units have not yet been taken over by the D.V.C. from the suppliers.

Recruitment of Casual Workers on Railways

1365. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any procedure and policy of the Government to recruit Casual Workers on different Railways; and

(b) if so, what is the policy and procedure?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Casual Workers are engaged for works of seasonal, intermittent and sporadic nature extending over short periods and on Projects irrespective of duration. They are recruited locally and no standard of literacy is insisted upon. They are daily rated and are paid at the local market rates or the rates fixed by the State Government for the particular area.

Roads accidents in Delhi

**1366. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of road accidents occurring in Delhi are reported either to be due to old and obsolete buses of the D.T.U. or their big size;

(b) what action Government propose to take or have taken in this connection;

(c) whether the Delhi Transport Undertaking has been advised or addressed on this subject; and

(d) if so, what is their reply?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) No. Out of the existing fleet of 667 buses there are only 21 buses which are of a model earlier than 1952. Since the buses of the Delhi Transport Undertaking are heavy duty vehicles, their life span is 10 to 12 years with proper maintenance. The dimensions of all the buses of the Undertaking are within the limits prescribed under the Motor Vehicles Rules framed under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The buses of the Undertaking are also properly maintained and are periodically produced for inspection by the State Motor Vehicle Inspectors as required under the Rules. The accidents in which the buses of the D.T.U. are involved may

be due to other factors like narrowness of roads and congestion due to other slow moving traffic etc.;

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Loss of Freight Charges

1367. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1406 on the 12th December, 1958 regarding investigation about loss in freight charges and state:

(a) what was the result of inquiry;

(b) what was the total loss estimated to have been incurred in freight charges as a result of under-weighing the wagons carrying the boulders to Ayodhya or Faizabad for the new bridge;

(c) whether any railway employees were found at fault; and

(d) if so, their names and designation and action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). The enquiry has not yet been finalised.

"Folidol" Food Poisoning

**1368. { Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Agadi:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths occurred in the country, State-wise, due to poisoning of food by the use of Folidol since January, 1958; and

(b) whether any remedy is under consideration to check its sale or free use?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Four deaths due to poisoning of food contaminated with folidol are reported to have occurred in Maharashtra. The Government of the Punjab, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have reported that no such deaths have occurred in their territories since 1958. Information in res-

pect of the other States is not available.

(b) (i) The Central Government have addressed all the States Governments and the Union Administration to frame rules to regulate the possession, sale, storage, labelling, packing, etc., of folidol (parathion) under the Poisons Act, 1919. Most of the State Governments and the Local Administrations have framed such rules.

(ii) The Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) has also issued a circular letter to all the State Directors of Agriculture, State Plant Protection Officers etc., giving detailed advice and directions for the dissemination of information about the use of pesticides in general and of highly poisonous pesticides in particular.

(iii) A pamphlet containing a comprehensive set of instructions and precautions to be observed in the use of various pesticides as well as information about the clinical symptoms, antidotes and treatment in cases of accidents, has been prepared and is being finalised for printing and wide circulation in the country.

(iv) A draft Bill regulating the import, manufacture, transport, sale, handling and use of pesticides (including Parathion) has been prepared and circulated to the State Governments by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) for eliciting their views.

Station Master of Jaunpur Station

1369. Raja Mahendra Pratap: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that one Station Master of Jaunpur Station who has retired, was punished and claims withheld on account of discrepancies in tools and plants at Malipur station where he never worked during the period and his

claim has not been paid despite repeated reminders?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): It is not a fact that the Station Master, who retired from Jaunpur Station, was punished. A sum of Rs. 200 was required to be withheld from the Special Contribution to Provident Fund amount of the Station Master who had retired from Malipur Station on account of discrepancies in tools and plant at that station. Due to a clerical mistake, this amount was withheld from the dues of Shri Anami Sahai who had retired from Jaunpur and not from Malipur. On the error coming to light, the withheld amount was paid to Shri Sahai on 10th February, 1961.

Post Offices in Jammu and Kashmir

1370. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open more post offices in the snow-bound areas of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) There is no special proposal for snow-bound areas as such. But there are proposals for opening post offices in different parts of this State as of other States.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical College in Himachal Pradesh

1371. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish a medical college in Himachal Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been accepted by the Planning Commission;

(c) if so, the place of its location; and

(d) whether this college will benefit Himachal people only or it will also be thrown open to young men of the Punjab Hills?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) to (d). The proposal to establish a medical college in Himachal Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan is under examination in the planning Commission.

Irrigation Schemes in the Second Plan

1372. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have given sanction to State Governments to take up the work of certain irrigation schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan even before the Second Five Year Plan ends;

(b) if so, the reasons for the early execution of these schemes;

(c) whether any such scheme has been sanctioned in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the names of the schemes and the nature of work to be completed during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). The Government of India have not so far accorded sanction to any new irrigation scheme proposed for inclusion in the Third Plan.

(b). Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No such irrigation scheme has been sanctioned in Punjab. The Government of India have, however, agreed to some preliminary works on the construction of the Beas Dam at Pong being undertaken by the Government of Punjab during the year 1960-61.

Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh

1373. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any dearth of sub-post offices has been felt in the snow-bound area of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, how many new post offices are proposed to be opened in the area to augment the postal services in that area; and

(c) at what cost?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to open about 40 new branch post offices in Himachal Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan. Some of them will be in areas affected by snow.

(c) The permissible limit of loss for opening a new post office in a backward area is now Rs. 1,000/- per annum.

Spurious Drugs

1374. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stock of spurious drugs such as injections, tablets and drug powders was seized in Bombay on the 7th February, 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons arrested and their names?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Information was collected by the Intelligence Branch of the Directorate of Drug Control Administration Maharashtra State that spurious drugs manufactured in other States are being sold in the Princess Street and other places in Bombay. The information was verified by making purchases and afterwards simultaneous raids were

carried out at a number of places. Drugs worth about Rs. 10,000/- were seized.

(c) The matter is still under investigation.

Thermal Power Station at Kothagudem Andhra Pradesh

**1375. { Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Thermal Power Station at Kothagudem, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what is the cost and capacity of the Project;

(c) whether the State Government has requested for financial assistance for the Project;

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken on the request in the matter; and

(e) when is the Project expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) Cost ..	Rs. 12.4 crores.
Capacity	120 MW.

(c) and (d). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have asked for assistance in respect of foreign exchange necessary for import of equipment from abroad. This is under consideration.

(e) It is too early to say when the project is likely to be completed.

Bakery Training Institute

1376. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any bakery training institute in India; and

(b) if so, how many and where?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). There is no separate institute for imparting bakery training in India. However, there is a bakery department attached to the College of Catering and Institutional Management, Bombay. The Government of India is not aware of any other bakery training institute in India.

नानपारा-बहराइच और कटरनिया घाट के बीच चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियां

१३७७. श्री भ० बी० मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोक्त रेलवे का विचार नानपारा-बहराइच और कटरनिया घाट स्टेशनों के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में कुछ सुधार करने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये रेल-गाड़ियां उसी स्थिति में चल रही हैं जिस में कि ये पच्चीस वर्ष पुरानी हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस लाइन के कुछ स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए कुछ प्रतीक्षालय बनाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) :

(क) और (ख). १-६-५४ से पहले गोंडा और कटरनियाघाट के बीच केवल एक गाड़ी चलती थी जिस में बहराइच-नानपारा कटरनियाघाट सब-सेक्शन का भी काम चलता था। १-६-५४ से नानपारा और गिहिनपुरवा के बीच एक प्रतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाई गयी। इन गाड़ियों के पुगने डिब्बों को बदल कर धार्मिक सुविधाओं वाले डिब्बे लगाये गये हैं।

नानपारा-कटरनियाघाट सेक्शन में ४१½ पौंड की पटरी बिछाई गयी है। नानपारा-निशानगाढ़ा सेक्शन और निशानगाढ़ा कटर-नियाघाट सेक्शन पर गाड़ियां क्रमशः २६ किलोमीटर और २१ किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से चलाई जा रही हैं जब कि इन सेक्शनों पर अधिक से अधिक क्रमशः ३२ और २५ किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से गाड़ी चलाने की अनुमति है। १९६१-६२ के निर्माण, कार्यक्रम में नानपारा-कटरनियाघाट सेक्शन की वर्तमान पटरियों को बदल कर उनकी जगह ५० पौंड की पुरानी पटरियां बिछाने और जोड़ के सामान लगाने की व्यवस्था की गयी है। फिर से पटरी बिछाने के बाद इस सेक्शन पर गाड़ियों की रफ्तार बढ़ाई जा सकेगी।

(ग) और (घ). नानपारा-कटरनियाघाट सेक्शन के सभी स्टेशनों पर तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय पहले से मौजूद हैं। नानपारा स्टेशन पर ऊंचे दर्जे के दो प्रतीक्षालय भी हैं।

Complaints from Railway Users

1378. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints were lodged by the member of the Asansol Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee representing Raniganj Transport Users' Association, Raniganj in 1959 and 1960;

(b) how many complaints were disposed of and how many complaints are still being enquired into;

(c) how many disposed of complaints were found valid;

(d) how many of these complaints were for the interests of users and passengers and how many were for personal matters; and

(e) how many complaints were against the Railway staff and how many were for the interest of the staff?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 1959—1, 1960—9.

(b) Disposed of—8.

Pending enquiry—2.

(c) In 3 cases staff who were found liable have been dealt with and suggestions made in other two cases have been complied with.

(d) Seven were of direct interest to users and three were for personal matters.

(e) Eight of the complaints were against the Railway staff and nil for the Railway staff.

Collapse of Bridge on D.V.C. Canal

1379. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 281 on the 25th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the experts have completed their investigations;

(b) if so, the reasons suggested by them for the collapse of the bridge;

(c) the cost for dismantling the bridge;

(d) the estimated cost of the new construction of the bridge including fall regulator, the lock gate etc; and

(e) when the construction of the new bridge will begin and when it is expected to be finished?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About Rs. 2,213/-.

(d) About Rs. 9,46,914/- including the cost of dismantling the bridge.

(e) The work has been allotted to a contractor on 21st November, 1960 and the date of completion as stipulated in the contract documents is 31st August, 1961.

Production of Sleeper Coaches

1380. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 609 on the 23rd November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the production of new type 3-tier sleeper coaches is being continued;

(b) whether any further changes have been made in the old style;

(c) if so, what improvements have been made;

(d) what is the rate of production of such coaches per year; and

(e) in which factory these coaches are being produced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) New type 3-tier sleeper coaches provide an equal number of seats for sitting by day and berths for sleeping at night. (75 in the case of Broad Gauge and 64 in the case of Metre Gauge).

(d) Production depends upon requirements. 131 Broad Gauge 3-tier sleeper coaches have been constructed from April 1960 to January 1961 to meet the requirements of the Rolling Stock Programme for that year.

73 Metre Gauge 3-tier sleeper coaches have been completed from April 1960 to February 1961. 80 more Metre Gauge coaches are expected to be constructed before the end of March of which 35 are in the final stages of completion.

(e) The Broad Gauge sleeper coaches have been built in Integral Coach Factory, Perambur and Metre Gauge coaches are being built in Southern and Western Railway Workshops.

Crocodiles in Kurukshetra Tank

1381. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that two crocodiles have appeared in the historical tank of Kurukshetra; and

(b) whether Government have any plans to catch these crocodiles and bring them to the 'Delhi Zoo'?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Delhi Zoological Park is not in a position to acquire crocodiles at present because no habitation for these reptiles has been set up in the park so far.

Wagons for Coal

1382. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Administration has been unable to implement the guarantee for providing five thousand wagons a day in the West Bengal and Bihar Coal Fields for movement of coal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been a shortfall in the movement of coal during the last three months due to insufficient supply of wagons; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken or have been taken to bring about improvement in the supply and movement of wagons?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) (a) and (b). In Bengal and Bihar coalfields, the railways are at present committed to a daily loading of 5030 wagons consisting of 1434 for steel plants and 3596 for other consumers. This commitment has been met by and large during the last 3 months.

The actual loading of coal for consumers other than steel plants was 3743 on an average per day during the last 3 months viz. December '60 to February '61 (upto 20 February 1961). The loading for steel plants was also

maintained at the full level of their current requirements.

(c) The possibility of stepping up the coal loading still further is being explored.

देश में बहरे व्यक्ति

१३८३. श्री रा० च० शर्मा: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में कितने बहरे व्यक्ति हैं ;

(ख) किस राज्य में बहरे व्यक्तियों की संख्या सबसे अधिक है ;

(ग) बहरे व्यक्तियों को मुनने में सहायता पहुंचाने वाले यंत्रों को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध हैं ; और

(घ) क्या ये यंत्र देश में बनते हैं और यदि हां, तो साधारण यंत्र का मूल्य क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमचंद): (क), (ख), (ग) और (घ). आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की भेंट पर रख दी जायेगी।

Power Shortage in D.V.C. Area

1384. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what are the circumstances leading to power shortage condition in Damodar Valley Corporation area experienced during the last few years; and

(b) what action has been taken to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The demand on the Damodar Valley Corporation power system has exceeded the generating capacity with the result that the Corporation have to resort to stretching of generation to

more than the normal capability of the existing units at the Bokaro Thermal Power Station. The position has not improved since the new 75 MW units could not be brought into stable commercial operation due to unforeseen technical troubles. The position has further deteriorated due to heavy draw down of Hydel Station reservoirs on account of withdrawal of monsoon.

(b) All possible efforts are being made to overcome the difficulties. While the Durgapur sets have now been put under test and trial, the Bokaro fourth units has started delivering power to the grid. Two units of 125/140 MW generating plant have already been ordered and these are expected to be commissioned by 1963-64. With a view to meeting the requirements arising during the Third Five Year Plan, it is proposed to install two additional Thermal units of 125/140 MW each in the system. The proposal is under active consideration in consultation with the participating State Governments.

Panchayat Election in Manipur

1385. { **Shri L. Achaw Singh;**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any election of Gram Panchayats has been held in Manipur under U.P. Gram Panchayat Raj Act extended to Manipur; and

(b) if so, how many such Panchayats have been established?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Patharkandi-Dharmanagar Railway Line

1386. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of land acquisition for the construction of Patharkandi-Dharmanagar Railway line (Tripura) has already been started or is proposed to be started soon;

(b) whether the estimation for the compensation of land to be acquired for the construction of this line has been finalised; and

(c) if so, what is the total amount to be paid to the persons concerned for such acquisition of land and the amount of compensation per acre?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Heart Failure

1387. **Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyaya:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a new technique discovered in the West about revival of heart beats in heart failure cases on account of coronary thrombosis without resort to intricate surgery;

(b) whether films of this new technique are being shown in the West to train doctors, nurses and ordinary citizens in this new technique which can be learnt easily by the layman; and

(c) whether Government have attempted to procure the films for educating Indian doctors, nurses and laymen?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The method of restoring heart action by massage, referred to in recent newspaper reports, is not applicable to a large majority of patients who die of heart failure. The type of heart failure, which is amenable to cardiac massage (open or closed) is generally that which occurs as a result of sudden stoppage of heart beat mostly in surgical practice.

(b) The Government of India have no information.

(c) The question does not arise.

Flag Station between Narwana and Kalayat Stations

1388. Ch. Ranbir Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a new Flag Station between Narwana and Kalayat Stations on the Narwana Kurukshetra branch line of the Northern Zone; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be opened?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) (a) and (b). It has been decided to open a contractor operated Train Halt between Narwana and Kalayat stations and the work is expected to be taken up during the year 1961-62.

Transfer of Directors of Postal Services

1389. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Directors of Postal Services and other senior officials are not transferred from their places during the whole period of their service; and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans and subsidies given by Centre

1390. Shalkh Mohammad Akbar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy and loans given by the Government of India to State Governments and Union Territories for the last 10 years for (i) Minor Irrigation Schemes, (ii) Land Reforms Schemes, (iii) Soil Conservation Schemes, (iv) Dairy Development Schemes and (v) for the development of fisheries; and

(b) whether any interest is charged on the loans, and if so, what is the rate of interest?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Two statements giving the required information are laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 65].

(b) The rate of interest charged on loans varies from year to year and depends on the period of repayment. Normally it ranges from 3 per cent to 4½ per cent.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

1391. Shalkh Mohammad Akbar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of bringing 9 million acres of land under irrigation under minor irrigation scheme is likely to be achieved by the end of Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what is the break-up State-wise of the achievements against the target fixed?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The available information is given in the statement below:

State	Second Plan Target	Achievement for First Four Years of 2nd Plan
Lakh Acres		
Andhra Pradesh	4.5	4.3
Assam	12.1	8.1
Bihar	17.4	18.8
Bombay	10.3	6.1
Madhya Pradesh	7.8	3.4
Madras	5.0	2.3
Orissa	3.0	1.2
Punjab	2.7	4.1
Uttar Pradesh	12.9	19.2
West Bengal	3.9	3.1
Jammu & Kashmir	1.2	Not available
Mysore	3.2	1.3
Rajasthan	2.0	3.7
Kerala	2.9	0.9
Total Union Territories.	1.1	0.5
TOTAL :—		
	90.0	77.0

N.B.: The figures of achievement in the above statement are based on

available estimates of achievement reported by the States. They are provisional and are subject to revision.

Land Holdings in J. & K.

1392. Shalkh Mohammad Akbar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the 'Consolidation of Land Holdings Schemes' in the Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) what is the Central assistance earmarked for this scheme during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) The Scheme has not yet been taken up. The State Government propose to take it up in the Third Plan period.

(b) No decision has yet been taken with regard to the basis of Central financial assistance during the Third Five Year Plan for this scheme.

Over-loading of Buses in Manipur

1393. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private buses running on Indo-Burma and Tiddim roads in Manipur are loaded beyond capacity; and

(b) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) It is not so in the knowledge of the local authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

Trunk and Local Telephone Calls in Orissa

1394. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of urgent trunk and local calls messages held

up and cancelled having not matured in various Post Offices in Orissa circle during 1960 and 1961, so far, Postal Division-wise;

(b) the number of complaints received by the authority concerned in this regard and action taken thereon; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the system?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Cipher Operators in Northern Railway

1395. Shri N. G. Goray: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure followed in recruiting Cipher Operators on the Northern Railway; and

(b) what are the scales of pay offered to these Cipher Operators?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) By promotion of suitable serving staff after necessary training.

(b) Rs. 150—225 (Prescribed Scale) Rs. 205-280 (Authorised Scale).

Imphal Municipality

1396. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1802 on the 9th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any response to the reminder of the Manipur Administration to the Accountant-General, Assam for auditing the account of the Imphal Municipality has been received so far; and

(b) if not, whether Government have made any other arrangement for

the audit of accounts of local bodies in this connection.

The Minister of Health Shri Karmakar: (a) The question of auditing the accounts of the Imphal Municipality was discussed by the Manipur Administration authorities with the Deputy Accountant General, Assam in December, 1960. He pointed out that the audit in question will be undertaken when the permission of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is received. The Accounts Authorities have again been reminded on the 11th January, 1961.

(b) The question of creation of an internal audit and accounts unit under the Manipur Administration which can if necessary take up municipal audit is also under consideration of the Administration.

Seed Multiplication Corporation

1397. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans under consideration to constitute a seed-multiplication corporation; and

(b) if so, what are its details and about when this corporation would come into being?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Details of the scheme are being worked out; the corporation is expected to come into being shortly.

Controlled Prices of Foodgrains

1398. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) which of the States of Zonal regions have controlled prices of rice or paddy and what are the reasons for the same and the dates of commencement of control in prices;

(b) whether there are reports of hoarding in those States or regions; and

(c) what are the prices fixed under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 in those Zonal regions or States and what is the prevailing market price of rice and paddy there?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (c). Statutory orders fixing maximum controlled prices for rice and/or paddy under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, in respect of transactions involving quantities of 10 maunds (or 3.73 quintals) or more have been promulgated in certain districts of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and in the States of Assam and Punjab. A statement indicating the controlled prices now in force and the dates from which these were introduced is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 66]. Another statement showing prevailing market rates in some important marketing centres is also laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 66.]

The purpose of promulgation of these Orders is to ensure stability of prices as far as possible and to facilitate the procurement by the Government of a Part of the marketable surplus in the States concerned. (b) No, Sir.

Forest Department, Tripura

1399. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the people of Uda Belonia and Siranuka against the activities of the Forest Department Tripura Administration; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to remove the grievances of people against the Forest Department?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A representation was received from some people of Udaipur Sub-Division. No representation has been received from the people of Belonia. There is no place called Siranuka in Tripura.

(b) The representation refers to (i) a judgement of the Judicial Commissioner about the incorrectness of treating certain forests as reserved forests and (ii) non-enforcement of the Land Reforms Act. Judicial Commissioner has not accepted the Status of "Reserved Forests" declared as such in the Maharaja's time. A petition for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court against this order is being filed by the Tripura Administration. Land Reforms Act will be implemented as soon as the rules thereunder are framed.

Certain allegations against the officials of the Forest Department of Tripura Administration have also been made in the representation. In the absence of any specific allegation, no action is possible.

12.00 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: There is a Call Attention Motion.

Shri Goray (Poona) rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed it.

Shri Goray: It is very important.

Mr. Speaker: But it does not concern us. There are many other ways in which he can raise that matter. I will allow him an opportunity. (*Interruption*). This is only a single instance. We do not normally allow a single instance without referring to particular facts. I would like to state to the hon. House and to the Members that individual cases of promotion or non-promotion of officers are not brought up here. That will lead to endless controversy. They have got avenues. There are various departments dealing with it. There are appeals also to the Government and to the President, if anything wrong has been done with respect to any particular officer. How can we decide here whether it is right or wrong? We cannot go into it unless we appoint a Committee for that purpose. Is that all necessary?

Shri Goray: The fact of a Lieutenant General asking for permission to resign may be a symptom of something which is deep-rooted. It is not only a single solitary instance.

Mr. Speaker: I have considered this matter. If any particular officer in the Army has resigned and if we go into the reasons for the resignation, he might allege certain things; there may be other things also; then the whole structure may be adversely affected. Either we have confidence in our Ministers or we have not. So far as the administrative services are concerned, they have to take the work from them. If we are not satisfied, let us get rid of the Minister. Going into the details of the administration will practically induce indiscipline amongst them. It is impossible for the House to control them. It has not been the policy of the House to allow cases of individual complaints to be brought up here for purposes of disposal. It is beyond our range. We cannot do so; we are unable to do so.

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FALL IN PRICES
OF JAGGERY IN ANDHRA
PRADESH

Mr. Speaker: Shri Raman—The hon. Member is absent. The hon. Minister may lay the statement on the Table.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I lay a statement on the Table.

STATEMENT

Information about jaggery prices in all the markets of Andhra Pradesh is not available. According to the information available for Anakapalli which is one of the principal jaggery markets in that State, the prices of jaggery have, no doubt, shown some fall in the months of January and February, 1961 as compared to the prices prevailing in those months during 1959 and 1960. It may be mentioned that due to short-

fall in sugar production in 1958-59, the prices of sugar were comparatively high during the period January 1959 to January-February, 1960 and in sympathy with the same, the prices of other sweetening agents like jaggery and khandsari were also high. As compared with the prices prevailing during these two months in the years 1957 and 1958, the present prices are reasonable and there is no apprehension of fall in cane cultivation as a result of the same.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the Budget Estimates of Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1961-62, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See LT-2712/61].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st March 1961, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill".

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram, I beg to move* for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1960-61 for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1960-61 for the purposes of Railways".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I introduce the Bill.

12.04 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF ORISSA—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on the 8th March, 1961, namely:—

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 25th February 1961, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Orissa".

and the amendments moved thereon.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): How much more time is there?

Mr. Speaker: The total time allotted is 5 hours out of which 2 hours and 35 minutes have already been taken. The balance is 2 hours and 25 minutes.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2, dated 9th March, 1961.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi may continue his speech.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Puri): Yesterday, I was referring to the Report of the Governor in which he had clearly mentioned that the Chief Minister and Finance Minister of the coalition Government of Orissa were not prepared even to present a demand to the House for a vote on account. It was not possible for them even to help the State to that extent. I said that it was really an act of irresponsibility on their part.

I was reading a book written by Shri V. P. Menon who was associated with the States Ministry sometimes past. In his book, *Merger of Indian States*, he has devoted some chapters with regard to the Orissa State. He has said this with reference to the State People's movement, when the people were struggling against the rulers for their own rights and freedom:

"With a new awakening among the States' subjects, there was no doubt most of the rulers would be driven out. This would have led to chaos and anarchy in Orissa".

Then he has stated:

"When the rulers asked for legislative rights which they had so long denied to their own subjects, Sardar Patel replied in the affirmative, and added 'Instead of diving in a small well, the rulers will be entitled to swim in an ocean'".

12.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The ex-rulers in the State of Orissa swam in the ocean of Orissa so will and they gathered so much strength that at last they rescued the Congress itself when it was about to sink for lack of popular support and brought it back to power. This was how the Coalition Ministry came in. When the old leadership in the Congress could not sustain itself and when the politically organised fauted leadership which took its birth in the ex-State areas also

wanted to compromise with the old leadership of the Congress, there was a historical necessity for the old leadership, which was dying in the Orissa coastal areas, to come to an agreement with the leadership of the ex-State areas which never took part in the freedom movement nor helped in the achievement of independence for India.

Yesterday, when I was referring to the Report of the Governor, I was saying that the Report made it quite clear that the move of the Finance Minister in not presenting the budget and the approval of the Chief Minister thereon was a deliberate and concerted attempt by both of them not to make an alternative government possible, when both of them were forced to quit office. This one instance makes it quite clear that these two Parties which formed the coalition united to continue their group rule and not to further the interests of the people of Orissa.

Here are some Press statements from both sides immediately before the resignation of the Coalition Ministry. The ex-Chief Minister, Shri Mahatab, stated:

"I have informed the High Command that if the Coalition Ministry quits office, then I should not be a party to the formation of a pure Congress Party Ministry in its place".

He knows how Shri Kairon, the Chief Minister of the Punjab, was moving with his file from door to door in Delhi when he came to meet the Congress High Command here. Some pressmen suggested: "Why don't you go and meet the Congress High Command?". He said: "What was the fate of Kairon, why should I go to meet the High Command".

Then, the newly elected Congress High Command of the PCC told the pressmen after the Assembly Congress Party meeting was over, that the coalition should go in view of the misdeeds, high-handedness and breach of faith of the Ganatantra Parishad leaders.

Naturally, we would like to know what the secret understanding was between the Congress and the leaders of the Ganatantra Parishad who wanted to form the coalition Ministry which was breached by the leaders of the Ganatantra Parishad, as that is the charge which the newly elected PCC President has levelled against them. The Ganatantra Parishad leader, the ex-Finance Minister, also addressed a press conference. There were so many press conferences before the resignation of the Ministry. In his press conference he said that he wanted to seek certain clarifications from the Congress High Command through his letter to Dr. Mahatab. He said the Congress High Command were not prepared to clarify the issues and tried to avoid them. He said it was a sad reflection on the integrity, political morality, honesty and sense of democratic propriety and decency of the Congress High Command. He has accused the High Command of dishonesty, lack of a sense of decency, and all these things. The Ganatantra Parishad leader has gone to the extent of questioning the honesty of the Congress High Command, and we know the Congress High Command means Prime Minister Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri and some one or two big men. When the Congress High Command includes such high persons, what was the understanding between them, and what were the clarifications which the Ganatantra Parishad leader sought through Dr. Mahatab from the Congress High Command before the Ministry resigned, when Governor's rule was enforced as an alternative Ministry was not possible?

The story goes round that the letter in which clarifications were sought by the Ganatantra Parishad leader from the Congress High Command was drafted by Dr. Mahatab, the Congress Chief Minister at that time. I do not know how far it is true, whether it was drafted by him or by anybody else, but what is the more interesting to note is the accusation of Dr. Mahatab himself against the Congress High

Command. His article was quoted very much yesterday, but many of the speakers have forgotten to cite this instance, where he has said:

"From this it will be seen that the Congress Party has changed its stand at every stage."

Should not the Congress Party at least listen to it? He has no charge against the Ganatantra Parishad during the 21-month coalition Ministry in the State. A remarkable leader, an outstanding leader of the Congress who formed the coalition Ministry in the State became Chief Minister because there was no other way of becoming Chief Minister if only the Congress Party was there. And what has he to say? He says the Congress Party was changing its stand at every stage towards the Ganatantra Parishad. We would like to know from the High Command and the Government what was this change of the Congress party stand at every stage. If these things are clarified really, we would be in a position to know whether Governor's rule was very imminent in the State, or was brought about because of the quarrels between the groups in the two parties.

It is said in this report that when the coalition Ministry was going to resign, suggestions were made by the Central Government that at least for the time being they should act as a caretaker Government, but now the news is circulated that they did not want to act as a caretaker Government. We do not know how far it is correct, and whether the Central Government asked the Governor to request them to carry on as a caretaker Ministry for some time. We would like to know from the hon. Minister what the exact position is regarding this aspect, whether they requested them to continue as a caretaker Ministry, and whether, in spite of the request of the Central Government or the Governor, they refused to continue.

My hon. friend from the Ganatantra Parishad who wanted to support very much what the Ganatantra Parishad

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

has done in the last 21 months said that it had done marvellously well. I was thinking that if one was a student of the history of Orissa, read the newspapers and was in contact with the masses, one should at least come forward and say that the 21 month old coalition Ministry in Orissa is the blackest chapter in the history of Orissa.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): It is much better than Communist rule in Kerala.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But different eyes may see differently. Why should there be any impatience?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: When this coalition Ministry was formed, we were given to understand that it was to have stability in the Government that it was being formed. In my opinion, a Government is not stable because it is more in numbers. Only if it serves the interests of the people and the common man of the State really, can it be called a stable Government. Therefore, when this coalition Ministry has gone, the people of Orissa are heaving a sigh of relief. In short, they called it as the "Come, loot and go away" administration, or the CG Administration. This was the feeling of the people of Orissa, and therefore, not a tear has been shed. When people know that President's rule has been imposed in a State, the democratic forces of that State should have revolted. What was the fate in the case of Kerala? But here, all parties have supported it. The voice of not a single man in the State, not a single poor man, has been raised against it, because they are heaving a sigh of relief, because the administration was so corrupt and the people wanted to get rid of it.

To show what good this 21 month old Ministry has done to the people of that State, I will just narrate a few instances of their misdeeds.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is supporting the Proclamation.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: No, Sir, not. I have got an amendment. I have moved my amendment. It is very clear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But that regret is to come towards the end?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Exactly, Sir.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): You have been for the Proclamation.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: My amendment is that I regret the way in which it was brought about. Please read my amendment. Do not say something which I do not mean.

I shall refer to only 9 or 10 instances because there is no time to quote in detail the misdeeds of the coalition Government of the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad.

First, I refer to the statement of a prominent Congressman, a very progressive-minded Congressman and a great leader in the Orissa Assembly. For the last 26 years he has served the Congress and his name is Lokenath Mishra. He has given a statement.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Great leader?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Of course, a Congressman is a great leader in his reply. In his statement he has asked why it is that the Congress has gone down in the State of Orissa. He has pointed out that in the 1946 elections, out of 60 seats for the Assembly, the Congress secured 46; in the 1952 elections, out of 140 seats, the Congress secured 68 seats; in the 1957 elections, out of 140 seats, the Congress secured 56 seats. So, he has asked the reason why the Congress is going down. An honest Congressman is asking a question of other Congressmen and of himself. He has narrated the reasons why the Congress has gone down. He has said that the Congress was not trying to serve the interests of

the people. By having a coalition with the Ganatantra Parishad, the Congress has done the greatest harm to the people of Orissa. He has pointed out that in the first two years the Congress Ministry brought forward a Bill to standardise land rents. Thereby, an annual income of Rs. 60 lakhs would have been added to the State revenue. But as soon as the coalition Ministry came in, as soon as the Ganatantra Parishad came in, because that Bill was going to affect the interests in their areas, the Bill was dropped. It never came in.

Secondly, he has pointed out that the Congress Ministry, during its first two years of rule, passed a resolution in the Assembly, and proposed to stop the allowances paid to the families of the ex-rulers in that State. But as soon as the coalition Ministry came in, as soon as the Ganatantra Parishad came in, all those decisions were revoked.

A letter was written by some leader of the Ganatantra Parishad to the Home Minister of India requesting him to give them back their rights and to return to them whatever pensions and allowances which the Assembly had taken away during the Congress regime. He asked the Home Minister to undo what the Congress Ministry had done. Therefore, all these pensions and allowances were again given to the ex-rulers and their families.

While allowing this payment to the ex-rulers and their families a new kind of tax was imposed. When the Congress Ministry was there, this tax was not there. But this was imposed when the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad coalition ministry came in. What was that tax? It was a sales tax on the sale of potatoes, a sales tax on the sale of fuel, a sales tax on the sale of onions. Can you ever imagine, can a Congress Government ever dare imagine imposing such taxes on the daily necessities of the common man? When the Congress alone was there it was in a minority and it was not in a position to oppress the people. Therefore,

when the two thieves joined together, they got the chance to oppress the people.

Shri Mahanty: On a point of order, Sir. It is rather too much to characterise these two parties as two thieves. It is going beyond the limits.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I never characterised the two parties as thieves. I said that when two thieves join together they get the chance to do more mischief. That is all. Why should he take it that I characterised the two parties as thieves?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not seem to be so much innocent when he is using expressions like that. Others are not so ignorant and innocent. The hon. Member should use restrained language. Here arguments are to be made.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I have the highest respect for my hon. friend. I never used any expression . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here there should be more of debate rather than of declamation; more of argument and reason than of oratory is required here. And the language should be temperate against others.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I say when two wise men join together, they exploit people more wisely—I mean two intelligent men.

We were told that the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad Coalition Government was formed to implement the Plan well. This is how the Plan was being implemented. At the end of March, 1960, Rs. 12 crores could not be spent on various Plan projects because the Administration was so efficient. These are the allegations of a Congressman himself and I read his statement. But this is not enough.

Besides this, there are the following acts or misdeeds of the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad Coalition Government in the State. One of the

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major sources of revenue of the State was the sale of biri leaves. These biri leaves are mostly grown in the ex-State areas.

Shri P. K. Deo: From the monopoly auctions.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: This is the income from that source. I am reading this from an answer to a question to which the Congress Minister Shri Radha Nath Rath has given on the floor of the Assembly. He said that the revenue from this source was:

In 1956-57	Rs. 38,32,000.
In 1957-58	Rs. 58,36,000.
In 1958-59	Rs. 70,62,000.
and in 1960-61	Rs. 12,00,000 only.

Imagine that from 1956-57 when it was Rs. 38.32 lakhs it went up to Rs. 70.62 lakhs; and immediately the coalition government came in it went down to Rs. 12 lakhs only. This is how the revenues of the State have increased; It is a non-taxable source of revenue.

Shri P. K. Deo: It was because the monopolies used to be auctioned and only a few were benefited.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: This is the answer of the Minister in the Assembly which was put by a hon. member belonging to the hon. Member's party and the Congress Minister replied this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member also must be having some representative there to criticise that Government.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Here is President's rule. I am their representative.

An Hon. Member: He is the only representative!

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Then, in answer to another question, the hon. Health Minister said this. A

member from the Congress side asked how many dispensaries were there in the State which were running without doctors. The immediate reply was that 54 dispensaries in the State were running without doctors. In a poor State like Orissa 54 dispensaries run without doctors. This is the administration of the Congress- Ganatantra Parishad Coalition Ministry.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): How are they running?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Sometimes a doctor comes and goes; that is all.

I asked a question here as to how many mining leases have been given and to whom, after this Congress-Ganatantra Parishad coalition came in. I need not read the names. In the statement there are 21 names and it covers only a period of 6 months and not 21 months. The important members of the Ganatantra Parishad and the Congress are there. I need not read the names but I will only refer to that.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Members of the Assembly?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: It is in answer to an Unstarred Question of the 20th December, 1960. Important members of the Ganatantra Parishad and the Congress have got the mining leases after this coalition ministry came in.

Yesterday my hon. friend Shri Mahanty referred to the scandal of fertilizers. Perhaps you know, Sir, there is one Orissa Marketing Co-operative Society which was presided over—and today also he is the President—by the ex-President of the P.C.C. against whom a no-confidence motion was brought in and the present President was elected. Here is the list. During the period 6th January, 1960 to 6th August, 1960—there is no time to read the names—from two stations Puri and Bhubaneswar ferti-

lizers were sent to Andhra when the farmers in the State did not get any fertilizers. When the question came up here in Parliament the hon. Food Minister said: 'What can I do? I am doing my best. I am sending fertilizers to the State; but what can I do if they are not distributed to the farmers?'

Here is a long list giving the wagon numbers etc. in which wagon and how much was sent in whose name. During this period more than 5,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, which was very necessary for the farmers in those hard times were sent out to Andhra to be sold in the black market by a society which was presided over by the ex-President of the P.C.C. against whom a motion of no-confidence was brought in. This ex-President was the best advocate for continuing the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad coalition ministry. This is the greatest of scandals of black-marketing which could be possible under the coalition. Therefore, he was all for continuing this coalition Ministry.

Then, there was the imposition of the irrigation tax by the Congress coalition Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given three or four instances during this 21 months' rule. Every action cannot be discussed. At the most he can have 5 minutes more. I am going to ring the bell.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I have not taken much time, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken half an hour.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Three or four minutes more, Sir.

During these 21 months' rule the peasants were being evicted in large numbers. There has been severe Police oppressions on the miners in Keonjhar and other mining areas; there has been no imposition of rent on the rent-free lands of the ex-

rulers. As long as the coalition lasted, a lion's share of the proceeds of advertisement went to the papers of the coalition parties. I need not go into the details of these things. Anyway, I will just give one more specimen of how the income of the State was being spent. During the five years of the entire Second Plan period, the State Governments spent Rs. 14 lakhs on the development of handicrafts and cottage industries but during the same period Rs. 10.5 lakhs were spent in printing *Utkal Prasanga* magazine published by the Public Relations Department—Rs. 14 lakhs in the whole of five years for development of handicrafts compared to Rs. 10.5 lakhs for printing that magazine which nobody reads. That is how the coalition was functioning in that State.

Lastly, I will refer to the land reform measures. This was the highest breach of faith that this Ministry can commit in respect of the people of Orissa. My hon. friend Shri Deo said yesterday that they had put the lowest ceiling on land in India. But the provisions should be read in between the lines. If you read the provisions of the Act, you will find the true position. It was said that the earlier Congress Bill had put the ceiling at 33 standard acres and the coalition Bill reduced it to 25 acres. The coalition Bill defined the family as consisting of five persons, father or mother with children and grandchildren; each person above this number is allowed to possess five standard acres up to 50 standard acres on the whole. It is not as rosy as my hon. friend painted it yesterday. There is the other point about the perennially irrigated land or canal irrigated land and also about the dry land. I need not go into details about the provisions in the new Act. The ex-rulers have said that those persons who are cultivating the lands of the ex-rulers could not come under this provision. That is to say, the cultivators would pay rent to the ex-rulers and not to the State directly.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

12.35 hrs.

That goes against the tenets of the Planning Commission and so they naturally objected to it. Some kind of understanding was given to the Planning Commission that they would obey the directions of the Planning Commission and so sanction should be given to them. President's assent was then given to that Bill. Otherwise, it should not have been passed when this Ministry was soon going to collapse. About the *debottor* and endowment lands, the rulers have seen to it in this Bill that they will enjoy their lands freely and that these lands will not go to the State or the peasant or the cultivator.

My submission is that the long chapter of 21 months of misdeeds and corruption has ended. When Congress was alone it was corruption all alone but when they joined together it became co-operative exploitation and combined corruption and it was so difficult for the people of that State. The time has come when the new democratic forces inside the Congress are growing up. There are many young men in the Gantantra Parishad who will not subscribe to the views of these people—their present leaders. I have all respect for these young men in the Parishad; they are very progressive and they want to get rid of the leadership. A time may come when the progressive democratic forces inside the Congress can overthrow the pro-feudal leadership in the Congress. I appeal to the youngmen of the Parishad to throw away their feudal rulers also. Let them come forward and let them see that real Orissa develops. Orissa has got vast potential resources it is the richest province so far as the natural resources are concerned. The present leadership has betrayed the interests of the State for these years. Now let the young people bring together all the progressive and democratic forces in the State. Let us go forward to build a happy Orissa so that it may be the richest province and an ideal State in India.

STATEMENT RE: EXPLOSION IN FIRE WORKS FACTORY

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Sir, with your permission I rise to make a statement with regard to an explosion which occurred in a fire works factory in 24 Parganas, West Bengal. The explosion occurred at 11.55 hours on the 6th March in the manufacturing shed of the fire works factory of Messrs. Orient Fire Works Company at Barasat, District 24 Parganas, licensed by the department of explosives for manufacture, possession and sale of 50 lbs. of fire works. The establishment has got a licence in Form I and the renewal application was received in time. Four workers were killed, three on the spot and the other in the hospital, who succumbed on the same day. The manufacturing shed was totally demolished and the brick walls and corrugated iron sheets roof were blown off and splinters were scattered up to a distance of about 50 yards. All the four people were workers and were packing manufactured fire works locally known as *Todmas* in wooden cases when the explosion occurred. The dying men gave no declaration. Information of the explosion was received over the phone from the Additional Superintendent of Police, 24 Parganas at 15 hours on 6th March, 1961. Shri S. N. Poddar, Assistant Inspector of Explosives, visited the spot on the same day at 16.15 hours and made site investigations. Samples have been collected and are being sent to the Office of the Inspector of Explosives for chemical examination by the police. A small iron hammer was found in the manufacturing shed and the police have sealed the magazine and ingredient store and the place is guarded. The owner of Messrs. Orient Fireworks, Shri S. C. Gupta, has got a magazine at 250 yards from that place licensed by the Chief Inspector for 40,000 lbs. of fire-

works and 50 lbs. gunpowder. Magisterial enquiry will be initiated today.

12.37 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: PROCLAMATION
IN RESPECT OF ORISSA—contd.**

Shri Asoka Mehta: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when in any State the constitutional machinery breaks down, I think the Parliament should look deeply into the matter because in our efforts for building up the democratic edifice in our country, these lapses and breakdowns provide us with the opportunity and put upon us the responsibility of trying to find out what has gone wrong and why. My interest this morning in intervening in this debate is to try to understand these things. I do not come from that State nor do I propose to shower any compliments favourably or otherwise on one side or the other. From that point of view, I have felt that the Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, gave us an unsatisfactory report. I have gone through the summary of the report that the Governor of Orissa has sent to the Government of India and with your permission, yesterday, I had drawn the attention of the House to the efforts that the Governor made there to see that the interim Budget or the vote on account was put through. Even that could not be done because of the unfortunate attitude of the two main parties.

But on the other points, the report does not throw much light. I would beg of the Home Minister to tell us as to why this had happened and what steps the Government of India propose to take to see that this will not happen. I raise this point for this reason. Certain things have happened, to which attention was drawn and serious comments offered on a previous occasion. When the constitutional machinery broke down in the old State of Andhra—before the reorganisation of States, the present Andhra Pradesh was called as Andhra—I remember that I had tried to draw the

attention of the Prime Minister to certain policies that had been pursued there. I shall return to those comments of mine in a minute.

I find that a similar point has been made by Dr. Mahatab in a press statement or rather in a press interview that he gave in Cuttack on the 8th March which has been reported in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. The report says that Dr. Mahatab "posed another question before the high command." I am not posing it before the high command. I am posing it before the Government of India. The report goes on to say:

"Dr. Mahatab posed another question before the high command whether Congress, as a minority party should form Government on the basis of recruitment or seduction of members from other parties. Strengthening of a minority party like that would create an atmosphere of corruption, as had been experienced in the past and without that coalition with another party should be advised to form stable Government. Otherwise, fresh election was inevitable."

He has mentioned, "on the basis of recruitment or seduction of members from other parties." I had at that time warned against what I had called the politics of piracy, and I had said that the democratic set-up will not prosper in this country if once and for all we do not eschew this method. Yesterday, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri made a passing reference to that. But I think this is a matter which is as important as the other issue that we had raised on an earlier occasion, and that is about the financing of elections. That was a major issue. It is unfortunate that we could not carry Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri with us completely on that question. Here also, Dr Mahatab has raised some very pertinent questions, but before I turn to them, I would like to know from the Home Minister, representing as he

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

does not only a distinguished spokesman of the Government but also of the great party that he has the honour to represent, whether in the coming years, as far as the Congress Party is concerned, this particular policy will be given up or not, because that is the crucial point that Dr. Mahatab has raised.

In Orissa, it is inconceivable that any particular party will have an absolute majority; and absolute majority not of one or two members but of a fairly large majority which would enable it to carry through the large programme of development that the State needs. Some kind of coalition government seems to be inevitable. It seems to be built-in to the politics of Orissa. Unless on this point there is a real clarification, I am afraid we shall be witnessing in future also some of the things that we had witnessed in the past. Many esteemed colleagues of ours from Orissa have spoken here, and they have spoken with anger, anguish and anxiety; because, in the light of the experience that the State has encountered, I feel that they are entitled to react in the way they have reacted.

The second point that I would like to bring to your attention also arises from the statement that was issued by Dr. Mahatab in which he says:

"The controversy which has arisen between Shri Bijoyananda Patnaik and myself is not so much on the political aspect as on the scheme of starting industries in various parts of Orissa."

He ends up by saying:

"It is a point which has been raised by Shri Patnaik in connection with the scheme of industrialisation which is a matter that should be closely scrutinised by the press and the public."

I was surprised to note the previous speaker hailing certain elements in Orissa as very progressive. Shri Bijo-

yananda Patnaik was a very gallant member of our Air Force, and he has had a rich career of achievements. I have nothing against him, and I am happy to note that he has decided to join the ranks of the progressives. But I would like to know how far a political party should use its position of power to build up economic strength, not of the country but of the party, in order that that particular strength could be used for purposes of perpetuating that party in power. This is the point. Dr. Mahatab may be right or wrong, and I hold no brief for Dr. Mahatab, because, what his record has been in Orissa, the people of Orissa can say. But I believe that Dr. Mahatab has raised a very important point when he says that the press and the public must give attention to this.

I have had the opportunity of discussing some of these things with both Shri Bijoyananda Patnaik and Dr. Mahatab. I do not propose to refer to anything that we discussed personally. But on this point that he made, namely, the strengthening of a party—I just now read the quotation which is there in the record and a press statement has been made, I am entitled to know the Government's view. I think on the point, the Home Minister must make it categorically clear that not only the Congress Party but no other party in India will be permitted, while it is in power—that is the responsibility of the Union Government—to use its political power for the purposes of building up economic strength and economic sanctions which would enable it to perpetuate itself, because, if that happens, that is the end of democracy.

Thirdly, Dr. Mahatab says:

"Orissa poses the problem of urgent necessity of revision of the Congress constitution;"

I am not concerned with the Congress constitution. But he goes on to say:

"otherwise any rich man can capture it at any time and the process has started not only in

Orissa but in some other States as well. The problem of leadership should stand on some principle firmly; otherwise no public man of honour will care to take responsibility under a weak leadership."

It is not for me to suggest who should be the leader of the Congress Party and where. But when a responsible member, a person like Dr. Mahtab, says so, we must consider it. Dr. Mahtab was a valued colleague of ours here for a long time and he has held some of the highest positions that this country can offer—the Chief Ministership of a State, membership of the Union cabinet. He was the Governor of my State. When a man like him says that there is the danger of the Congress organisation being taken over by the rich man, it disturbs us. Evidently, the rich men and the progressives are in collusion, because, my hon. friend said that the progressive forces—we know what precise meaning the word 'progressives' has in certain vocabularies—have come together. It is very interesting that the progressives and the men of pelf have come together.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Who are the progressives and the men of pelf? (Interruption) I could not follow.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Men of pelf. Pelf means money, wealth. So, the money-bags and the progressives have come together and they are interested in doing certain things. I cannot speak with that amount of anguish about the Congress that my leader Acharya Kripalani is entitled to speak, but I think the Congress is a big party; the Congress is an important party. And let it not be said that what the Swatantra Party wants to be from its birth, the Congress Party want to be at its end—to be taken over by the money-bags.

Shri Banga (Tenali): It is easy to make these cheap jibes.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Therefore, this again is a dangerous thing. We had warned Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri earlier. I know that at that time he realised the danger. Unfortunately, he could not carry his colleagues with him. If these are merely the fulminations of a frustrated politician—I am referring to Dr. Mahtab—I have nothing to say. But I believe that he is as much patriotic as Shri Patnaik. Most of us are patriotic citizens. When they come out and say some of these things—various charges have been made about corruption in the State—I do not know whether they are true or not, but here is something which goes deeper than that. They say how money has to be obtained from certain people and certain assurances have to be given in return.

These are precisely the points already raised on an earlier occasion and now that the mischief is going home, and that corrosion has started inside the very bosom of the Congress itself, I hope Lal Bahadur Shastriji would give second thoughts to some of the things which we said on the earlier occasion.

I hope what has been reported is without any basis whatsoever, but I was shocked to read—I could not read it; it has been translated for me—Kalinga. It is an influential Oriya newspaper which is owned by Shri Patnaik, which means it is a very progressive paper. This is what the Delhi correspondent of the Kalinga writes:

"It has been learnt that the Congress top leaders in Delhi fully acclaim President's rule in Orissa."

Of course, that cannot be objected to; anybody is free to do that. But now follows the very objectionable statement:

"The Union Defence Minister, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon—I hope our friends would be proud to call him a progressive—is said

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to have expressed that this was the only way for the Congress to ensure a definite majority in the ensuing general elections."

That is what this paper owned by the Congress, owned by the President of the Provincial Congress Committee has to say. The Delhi correspondent says that the top Congress leaders acclaim the President's rule and that one of the top Congress leaders—I hope the report is baseless—says that this is the only way for the Congress to ensure a majority.

Acharya Kripalani: When did he belong to the Congress?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I thought he belongs to the Congress Party and he occupies an important position. You are the conscience of the Congress and if you say he is not a Congress leader, I agree he is not a Congress leader; he is a progressive leader. Anyway, the Defence Minister is reported to have said in a responsible paper owned, as I said, by the President of the Provincial Congress Committee that this is the only way in which the Congress Party can hope to get a majority in the elections.

These are certain tactics and techniques which are being followed. In the last two or three days, we have been paying deservedly tributes to Pantji. I referred—Lal Bahadurji knows much more—to the anguish in his heart because so many things were going wrong and he had a deep desire to see that these things are set right. The least that we can do, when we are so moved and stirred and when we feel that we have got somehow or other to reorient ourselves in order that we may be worthy of our leaders who have left us is that some of these things are looked into.

A lot of things have been said here which you can dismiss and ridicule,

but there are certain fundamentals which cannot be wished out of existence; nor can it be said that these are internal party matters, because these internal party matters are having a deep, profound and highly disturbing impact on the political life of Orissa.

Only recently I have had the privilege of being associated with a committee set up by the Planning Commission on the question of implementation of land reforms. Naturally I cannot say anything about its findings and recommendations, but I can say this much that of all the States we discussed, we found that Orissa has many problems that are still to be solved. Many of us have had the good fortune to come into close contact with the people of Orissa, and we know what fine people they are and against what hardships they are able to keep up their spirit. I believe, if I am not mistaken, it was in Orissa that Gandhiji had his first vision of Daridra Narayan. It is in that State where in spite of poverty and everything else, there is something wonderful about the spirit of the people, and those people deserve a better deal. They have many many problems. It is essentially an agricultural State and problems of land and problems of development are so important. There is such a large tribal population and I am sorry that Shri Jaipal Singh who provides such a charismatic leadership to the tribal people in Bihar has not been able to do the same to the people in Orissa. There unfortunately he has pursued a different policy. I hope in future there will be no occasion for anyone to say, "Look at this picture and look at that picture". There are tribal people and scheduled castes people. There is grim poverty and the Daridra Narayan which Mahatma Gandhi saw for the first time, I think, still resides there.

Whether we have served our country very well, whether we have solved

ed the problems of our people, will ultimately have to be judged by what is done to Orissa, because the political parties are falling so abysmally in Orissa, because our standards are permitted to deteriorate and degenerate so tragically in Orissa. It appears it is an acid test and I appeal to my friends. I hope Lal Bahadurji, whom not only I but many of us hold in respect and with esteem and affection, will speak on this occasion not merely as Home Minister, trying to hold on to his brief, but as the spokesman of the country, as a man who belongs to the younger generation. I have often told him on his shoulders are going to come heavy responsibility and I would like to hear the voice of the future.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am not surprised at what has eventually overtaken Orissa. When the general elections were over in 1957, I wondered about all over the country trying to see what guidance I could get from leaders of different parties, including my friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, as to what I should do in view of the very strange results Orissa had produced, viz., no single party holding a majority. I sought the guidance of an eminent and detached person as Jaiprakash Narain.

Of course, the Congress leaders were running after me.....

An Hon. Member: They will always do that.

Shri Jaipal Singh: They will continue to do so, as Shri Asoka Mehta has already announced in the House. Most of the rulers, who have been the leaders of the Ganatantra Parishad, a great many of them, had been my students. So, I could get them quickly and try to understand their mind. Eventually I could see straightway that the only hope for Orissa as a State was that politicians should forget their political allegiance and work for the State. But what I dis-

covered was that all were for the party and none for the State. That was the picture. I tried to get a Ministry with all the talents possible, but that was not to be. In the end my party with a mere handful of five members of the Legislative Assembly gave support to the Congress Cabinet that was formed in due course.

13 hrs.

My friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, has chided me for not being as active in Orissa as I had been in Bihar. I think I could say the same thing to him. Practically every political party up to the time of independence had neglected what I might call the inland districts of Orissa and today it is unworthy of anyone to come forward and accuse the rulers for having woken up from their mediceal dreams and having taken to politics actively, asserted themselves and obtained a substantial following. Sir, I am not concerned whether they are rulers, whether we are honouring the sacred covenants we gave them about their allowances. That is not the point. What does worry me is that the moment the rulers get a following, the political parties get upset. That is the present position in Rajasthan. Rulers are coming forward and not joining the traditional party.....

An Hon. Member: Swatantra party

Shri Jaipal Singh: I said not joining the traditional party. That seems to be the grievance. Now, the same thing has happened in Orissa. Just because the rulers had got together and formed a political party of their own and gained strength, the venom of all others seems to be directed against them as ex-rulers, as people with some money, as people who have been given some allowances, privy purse, privileges, how are they to be, as it were dethroned from that position. Clip their wings, take the money from them, break the solemn promises, that is an attitude that I

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cannot subscribe to. Whatever we have given them, let us honour our word.

But the fact is this. What is democracy after all? If the people of Orissa will listen to them, and not listen to us, we have to find out why it happens. It is the same situation that obtained, not long ago, in South Bihar. My party was called a foreign party, financed, Heaven knows from which country. We are a proper party and the Home Minister has all the information about our funds, whether we have them or whether we do not have them. He also knows what the Congress has tried to do to us. So, try to find out why people are rebelling, why they are even going to reactionary groups. I do not think the Ganatantra Parishad is by any means reactionary. It may have ex-rulers and rulers but that does not make it reactionary. I think in many ways, I have no doubt whatsoever, that the most reactionary party is of the men sitting over there, as far as I am concerned. I become all the more convinced when I go from State to State as a member of the Scheduled Areas Commission. Only the other day we finished our work in the State of Maharashtra and I have never seen anything like it anywhere in India, particularly in a State like Maharashtra which boasts of being a very advanced State; nothing is being done there for the poor Adibasis. Enormous literature has been produced for the Commission to see, window dressing, but when you go and see things for yourself you find what is not being done.

As far as Orissa is concerned, I fully agree with my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, that Parliament has to do something about it. But one thing I would like to suggest and which I think we had better be seized of, is the almost chronic spectacle we see of elected members becoming one day Jharkhand, the next day Independent, the third day Swatantra and the

fourth day Communist. A man gets elected on the Congress party ticket and he crosses the floor. He can do it with impunity. Or the other way round, a Ganatantra Parishad MLA is made to cross the floor. This has been happening and people have been moving to and fro zig-zag in the Orissa Legislature. That is why there has been instability and neither party has been quite secure. So, I think there ought to be some legislation that if a member, a particular person, has been elected on a particular manifesto of a particular party, then if he wishes to change his colour, he must resign. That is the way, I think, we can have stability and integrity in the politicians.

We are finding that in the State of Bihar. Today I have been distressed to listen to the inventory of grievances of the people of Orissa. May be, my friend, Shri Panigrahi, alone knows as to how well or ill the State of Orissa has been running for 21 months.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: For the whole year.

Shri Jaipal Singh: That brings me to the second point that I would like to stress before this House, and it is this, that Parliament should every now and then be given an opportunity to discuss how States are being administered. Take my own State of Bihar. My friends are here. There I am sandwiched between two castes; one is the higher caste, one is intermediary caste and the poor Adibasis in between; neither here nor there, with the result—may be the State of Orissa has been badly administered—I do not think there is any State in the whole of India that is so ill-administered as the State of Bihar. The only good thing about it is they do not split apart because they want to continue there. But if the yardstick of my friend, Shri Panigrahi, had to

be applied there, then there should be President's Rule and I will welcome it. I would welcome President's rule in the State of Bihar. In fact, I think I would welcome it elsewhere also. But I speak for myself. Let me not be taken as undemocratic. The whole question is we are frightened to experiment democratically.

What has happened in Orissa? Two groups come together. Whatever be the principles or lack of principles that brought them together, if they refuse to work together any more, what can the President do but to dissolve the Legislature and have his own, the President's Rule? There could be nothing else.

Now what should happen? Arguments were advanced just before the coalition ceased to exist that the State should have 6, 7, 8 or 9 months of President's Rule so that no ruling party as such—because there would be no ruling party as such then—would have the advantage over other political parties. That was the argument. If that is the argument, I think there should be President's Rule throughout India. Let everybody have a free chance, an equal chance. Sir, I am opposed to that.

Let us be democratic about it. Let the President order general elections as soon as possible. I fully share my hon. friend's apprehensions. I think the picture in Orissa will not change; may be the Ganatantra Parishad may gain a little bit more, may be the Congress may gain a little bit more, or my friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, may win some more seats, or my friend, Shri Asoka Mehta's party may have 22 instead of 11 seats, but there will be no clear majority for any political party, as things are at the present moment.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I hope your forecast comes true.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: What about the Jharkhand party?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Well, I am sorry, my friend has forgotten what I mean by the Jharkhand party. Stability will come to Orissa the day when the Jharkhand party is in power there. Here Jharkhand means the Chhota Nagapur Plateau, including the whole State of Orissa.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Whole of Orissa?

Shri Jaipal Singh: My hon. friend of the Ganatantra Parishad, who is a leader and Member of Parliament to-day, will bear me out that a great many Orissa rulers are called Jharkhand Badshahs. It is a matter of history. You can destroy history if you want to, but the fact is there will be stability in that area if right from Chhatisgarh you go eastwards and make a wonderful, stable, prosperous and industrial State. Call it Jharkhand, if you like; I do not mind what name you give it. In the States Re-organisation Commission even the Congress leaders at that time did not know what they were doing. They thought they were weakening the Jharkhand movement by distributing the Chhotta Nagpur States, some to Madhya Pradesh and some to Orissa. You see the result here today. There can be no permanent solution, believe me, until you face facts. That is to say, undo the injustice you have done and you will find immediately this imbalance, which is not imbalance so much as near perfect balance because they are about the same. I am not saying that like the British we should be thinking in terms of balances and imbalances and weighing here and there. But the fact is that, to my mind, there does not seem to be a permanent solution, things being as they are.

I have my solution. It is gaining ground. I know people say that I am as good as a Congressman. Well, I think it is true. I think today there seem to be only two parties in this country. One is the Congress Party, whether you call yourself a Congressman or not—that is immaterial to

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me—and the other is the Communist Party. So, those of us who already call themselves Communists belong to one party and the rest of us are Congressmen, whatever our labels might be. I know this may hurt many, but the fact is that. I am not saying that by way of being prophetic.

As to what I am going to do in 1962, my hon. friends are possibly thinking that once I have said that I am bound to throw on my weight. Is it to the right or left, I never really know, because as far as the Congress is concerned in my assessment I find very little difference in Congress legislation and Communist ideology. That is my difficulty. But, anyway, the main picture is that there happen to be these two parties.

In Orissa, unfortunately, there is this Ganatantra Parishad which by no stretch of imagination, even if my hon. friend may call it progressive, can be called—shall I say—either Communist or thoroughbred Congress. That seems to be the difficulty. If they would listen to me, let them think of the State first. Let them have these two watertight compartments, as it were, two alternatives. Let political alliance go into clear channels, that is, the Communists on the one side and the non-Communists on the other side. Then there will be stability definitely.

I do not mean to say that the rightists should eternally be in the throne. I think that will be a very bad thing. We are already beginning to learn in this country that by one party being eternally in the throne it is losing its sense of proportion, sense of dignity and sense of justice. Democracy means that there has to be a change. There must be a change every now and then. As far as Orissa is concerned, I feel I might still be called upon to play an important part even during the President's Rule.

What will happen in 1962, Shri Panigrahi will see for himself. If

what he has said is correct, if there has been rampant corruption, if the ruling party has abused its authority to get business for its leaders, the remedy is there as soon as the general elections come on. I do hope they will come on, maybe, in two months' time. I would like to see them come round as fast as possible because it is no credit to India which has taken to this very brave experiment of democracy that there should be President's Rule anywhere for a very long time. But my own personal opinion, things being as they are, is that I will welcome President's Rule in Bihar also.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur): Sir, may I have a little clarification from Shri Jaipal Singh? He just now repeated that there should be President's rule in Bihar. I wonder if he is aware of the fact that there has been a change of Government in Bihar during the last three weeks.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was only by the way.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: He repeated it. I want a clarification whether he has seriously considered it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If you let me have my way, I shall know what to do.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, some years ago, before we achieved our freedom, there was a very strong people's movement against the rule of the princes in Orissa. Mahatma Gandhi took a very strong line against the princes' rule. He wanted the then Government of India to intervene and protect the people of Orissa. I had the honour to work at that time on behalf of the All-India Kisan Sammelan and also under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. I toured some of the States and witnessed the scenes of repression that were then being enacted by the princes' governments. I am glad to testify that at that time quite a number of our hon. friends who now happen to be

in the PSP were co-operating with me and braved the risks of repressive policies and programmes of those days.

I thought that the princes' rule was very unpopular. But it came as a great surprise to me in 1952 that in the same areas, after the people had had the benefit of Congress ministry and ministerialism for about four years, the people went back upon their own earlier choice, preferred to vote for the princes and their supporters and friends and drove the Congress people in most of those areas into opposition. Why did it happen? Why has it again happened that five years thereafter, in 1957 in the same areas the Congress has not been able to succeed. The so-called democracy of the Congress, its seven or eight years' regime did not succeed whereas the dispossessed princes had come to succeed. There is food for thought in it. It is high time for people, who go about saying that the ex-princes have no right to come and play an important role in our public life, to begin to think why it is that the regime of the Congress stamped as it has been with a democratic mohur has not succeeded in winning the confidence of the people in two successive general elections and the dispossessed princes, their supporters and friends have come to succeed.

It is wrong to think that the Ganatantra Parishad is a party of the princes alone. I have again had the opportunity of going to Orissa and have studied the situation there some time ago. I was able to meet one of their gifted general secretaries, the son of an able and well-known Congressmen, Shri Godavaris Mishra—a very great educationist belonging not to the princes' area but to the people's area. I came back with the impression that the Ganatantra Parishad had gained support not only in the so-called princely areas but also in the people's areas and that it was being led not only by the ex-princes but also by quite a number of prominent people's leaders. That is why

I am in agreement with what fell from my hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, when he criticised the attitude of the other parties towards the Ganatantra Parishad in their solid opposition to the Ganatantra Parishad and in their horror at the very idea of the Ganatantra Parishad gaining power.

The Congress Party which has tried its best to keep those princes away from politics who were not willing to join it was too anxious to win as many of the princes as possible to its own ranks. There could be nothing wrong in that. But there is certainly something wrong, and very much wrong indeed, in their trying to prevent and to frighten some of the ex-princes from placing their political loyalty in parties other than the Congress.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur):
Question.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, wanted to have a dig at us, but he seems to forget that his party led the way for the later parties in welcoming not only the princes but also the capitalists into its own ranks. There is nothing wrong in that. There is something wrong with him that he should be thinking of hurling these cheap jibes in that manner, which is undignified, which is certainly not becoming for a man of his stature and of his past political career.

There is a Raja, who was known as Maharaja, against whom the Congress set up its candidates quite a number of times but did not have a chance of succeeding, who was a member and also one of the leaders of the P.S.P. Later on he wanted to pose as even a more radical person than my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta, and so joined the other group and he has found his proper place in the Congress Ministry. Who has begotten this avatar? It was my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta and his party.

[Shri Ranga]

Therefore there is no good trying to say that capitalists ought not to join any party or that the princes ought not to join any party? Why should they not join any party? But there is something to be said for what Mr. Mahatab is supposed to have said, that no political party should allow any one or two capitalists or princes to gain such a pre-eminent hold over its leadership that he can exploit the power and prestige and privileges of that party for the benefit not merely of the whole of his class but also for the benefit of one or two of such individuals. There I agree with him and I hope my hon. friend Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri will use his influence both here as well as in other spheres to see that such things are prevented from taking place in his party, as it is our duty also, the rest of us, to prevent such events in our own respective parties.

There is one other matter I would like to place before you, namely, how the Union Government—the Union President through the Union Government—should utilise the services of the Governors. Some time ago the Orissa Government was defeated. Then the Chief Minister resigned. It was accepted. The Governor asked that defeated Ministry to carry on as a caretaker Ministry until he was able to find some other person to take charge and form a Ministry. In the mean-time the usual confabulations took place; they could not be prevented. Indeed, it is the duty of the Governor to have interviews with the leaders of all the other political parties and then try at his best to help them to form an alternative Ministry, if possible by one party alone, if not by a combination of parties.

But things had taken such a turn that the country was given to understand that there was going to be President's rule and there was going to be general election. Then the Governor was called here to the Centre. He was given some advice. The Congress, like other parties, also

was trying to understand the situation and meet it. Therefore, there were confabulations on their part too. Then the Governor was sent back—I do not know, with what instructions or advice. He went back and called upon the same defeated Chief Minister, the same Chief Minister who had resigned, to form the Ministry. Then he helped him to become a stabilised Chief Minister with the help of the Ganatantra Party. It left a very bad taste in the mouths of people. I do not think things were done in such a manner as would redound to the impartiality of the Governor, the constitutional impartiality and prestige of the President and the Union Government. A better decorum could have been preserved and an effort could have been made to have a government under the charge of another Chief Minister if it could have been arranged.

Having said that, I would like to come again to the present position. We were told that even on the present occasion the Governor was so badly advised that he issued an Ordinance which is now considered to be not so legal and therefore, the Government of India would like to put things right.

Why is it that the Governor has not been properly advised by the Centre, by the President through the Union Government? Why is it that the Governor has been put in this unenviable position? There is something wrong in the manner in which the relations between the Governor and the Union Government and the President seem to be arranged and looked after. I would like the Union Government at least now, to give some thought to this and try to improve their procedure at least for future guidance and for future better relations.

Then, Sir, is it such an advisable thing that there should be general elections in Orissa within a couple of months after Orissa has been put

through this great shock? If they cannot have a general election within the next three or four months, then the rains come. And after the rains it would be November. Would it be proper then for the Government to think of having a general election separately for Orissa three months before the General Elections are held for the whole of India. So I would like the Government of India to give some thought to this matter and see whether it would be a proper thing—we do not know why they have got into this; it is the responsibility of the Orissa legislators and also the Orissa Government and the Governor and the President that they have stumbled into this present crisis—but having got into it, would it be advisable for the Government to have a separate general election for Orissa alone apart from the rest of India, especially when the General Elections for the whole of India are soon to take place.

Thirdly, one point was raised by my friend Shri Asoka Mehta. I would like to add one word to that, the point being that all political parties should see that they do not try and steal people from each other in such manner and for the purpose merely of bolstering up their respective parties to gain a small nominal majority. There may be some excuses for the minority parties in trying to get a few more people for themselves, because they do not hurt any one to such an extent—although it is hurting. But when it comes to the ruling party, or the party which is near power and which would like to get into power, or which has already got into power and which would like to augment its strength by three or four or five more votes, it has a special duty to see that it does not fall into that pitfall which is deplored by Dr. Mahatab, and that is of stealing people from the opposition parties.

Orissa is not something special in this regard. I had had occasions, on earlier experiences, to complain to my hon. friend Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri—not as the Home Minister,

but because of our mutual relations within the Congress organisation itself—against this kind of a procedure that was being followed by the Congress. I was the head of a party. We were associated with the Congress in order to keep out the Communists from power in Andhra. Just because I allowed my followers to go so close to the Congress, the Congress party at that time in Andhra thought it fit to steal one or two of my people with the bait of Ministership.

Shri Ansar Harvani: The Swatantra party have also stolen you.

Shri Ranga: The Swatantra party is nowhere near power. The Swatantra party, by gaining half a dozen of you cannot hope to get into power. Even with 60 of you, it does not hope to get into power. My friends have done. My hon. friend Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri himself was so unhappy that this had happened. I am only mentioning this in order to suggest that all of us, political parties, should try to observe a certain code of conduct as between ourselves that we do not try to steal people from each other in order to get into power, in order only to get into power. If we do that, it will be useful.

I would like to have some assurance in regard to the forthcoming elections if and when they come in Orissa that the marking system that we have decided upon for the whole of India would be adopted there and they would not go back upon it and make an exception by bringing in these coloured boxes. Only this marking system would give an opportunity for the voters themselves to exercise their vote more freely and more effectively than has been the case under the coloured boxes system.

In conclusion, I would like to suggest that the Congress party should not utilise this opportunity to make a bad use of its influence over the administration should try to remain completely impartial and completely indifferent to the manner in which the

[Shri Ranga]

administration goes on during these months of the President's rule, and will set an example in allowing the people to exercise their franchise freely and without being pressed too much in the wrong direction through their influence over the administration.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this Resolution seeks the approval of the House of the Proclamation of the President. As such, the only point for consideration is whether the Proclamation is justified in the circumstances, and if it is found that there was a break-down of the constitutional machinery in the State, whether it was open to the Governor to take recourse to any other action or to recommend to the President to take action under article 356.

The summary of the Report of the Governor, laid on the Table of the House yesterday, clearly shows that he had taken all alternative steps to see if any alternative Ministry could be formed. Having failed in his attempts, the only course left open to him was to recommend to the President to take over the administration of that State under article 356.

It is needless for us to go into the question about the genesis of the coalition. The coalition was formed on the 22nd of May, 1959. The Ganatantra party, having 46 members in the Assembly volunteered or agreed to join the Congress party which had a strength of 64 and these two parties formed a coalition and ran the Government for 21 months. The Ganatantra Party agreed with certain principles and policies of the Congress which they assured they would implement during their continuance in the Government. As such, this coalition was blessed by the All India Congress Committee and it came into being. Before the A.I.C.C. put its seal on this coalition Government, the Provincial Congress Committee also, in a resolution, approved the move for a coalition government. During these

21 months, the Coalition Government had its own record. We are not required here to take stock of the achievements or shortcomings of this Ministry. But, later mutual suspicions arose and both the parties, the Congress and the Ganatantra Party wanted to back out of the coalition. In November, 1960, the Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee passed a unanimous resolution for the breaking up of the coalition after the passing of the Budget for 1961-62. Later, events moved fast. On 20th February, 1961, the Provincial Congress Committee passed another unanimous resolution that forthwith the coalition should come to an end. The Congress Legislature party of Orissa also endorsed the same resolution. There was no option left to the Chief Minister but to tender his resignation. The Chief Minister, having been elected as leader by the party, in the State, had to obey the party mandate. He intimated his desire to tender resignation, the next day on the 21st of February. The leader of the other party, the Ganatantra Party, and Finance Minister Shri Singh Deo, refused to present the Budget. The Governor requested both of them atleast to agree to pass an 'On Account' Budget. But, they did not agree. The resignation had to be accepted on the 21st. The Assembly was prorogued and the Governor made this recommendation.

Several hon. Members belonging to several other political parties took this opportunity, naturally, to have a dig against the Congress and certain individuals. I am very unhappy at the personal invectives levelled against certain individuals. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy had criticised Dr. Mahatab for his political unchastity and he quoted a proverb in Oriya about a public woman. My hon. friend Shri P. K. Deo went on reading certain correspondence about Shri Bijyonand Patnaik and tried to make out that he was responsible because his wishes to have some industries and some other favours from the Government have not been agreed to by this

coalition Government. He also said that Shri Patnaik has some connection with the Link magazine. I may say, the facts may be true, may not be true. The House is not in possession of full facts. They are neither relevant nor necessary for the discussion of the Resolution in question. Similarly, my hon. friend Shri Mahanty referred to the President of the State Co-operative Marketing Society. Shri Banmali Patnaik, who was formerly Pradesh Congress Committee President. We do not know how far he is connected with the fertilizer scandal. As far as I know, he is the President of the State Co-operative Marketing Society and retail distribution is done by others, by the retailers. The House is not in possession of certain facts and it is not correct for the House and it is not proper for any hon. Member to make any insinuation or allegation against persons who are not present in the House to defend themselves. However, these are matters which are not connected, which are not germane to the discussion in question. The fact remains that the Governor was perfectly justified in sending his report recommending action under article 356.

My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee of the Communist party expressed concern at the parliamentary set up in the State of Orissa and he expressed sorrow that the parliamentary set-up in Orissa came to an end. Article 356 of the Constitution envisages a situation like this. Where there is a political breakdown, certainly, it is for the Governor to send the report to the President to take over the administration of the State. This political breakdown was caused because both the parties to the coalition refused to function further, that is, beyond the 21st February, 1961.

Shri Asoka Mehta raised a point yesterday, when the Home Minister was making out his speech that coalition governments in Western countries continued till the next election and that if the coalition were

allowed to break some eight or nine months before the elections, he would be setting a dangerous precedent. But, with due respect to my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta who is very learned in these matters, I would like to point out that conditions differ from country to country. In India, particularly, where our democracy is only ten years old, where we are trying to build up conventions and healthy practices, it is necessary for parties to a coalition to break from the coalition.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Would you do the same thing in Kerala also?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The hon. Member may put that question to others, not to me.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: My hon. friend is one of them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is necessary for each political party to know where it stands. It is quite proper and legitimate for any political party to believe or to hope that in the next elections, it will secure an absolute majority. So, each party goes to the polls with its election manifesto. It may happen that one party may have a majority; or it may be that the same conditions which prevailed previously may continue. But then, the breaking-up of the coalition prior to the next elections is not an unhealthy practice; on the other hand, it is necessary that the parties to a coalition should break, so that each party can go to the polls with its own election manifesto and try to get more strength.

My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee said that the coalition in Orissa was a marriage of convenience, and more so that it was not based on any democratic principles. As I said earlier, this coalition was agreed to between these two parties who arrived at an understanding that the Second Five Year Plan and certain land reforms as enunciated by the Congress would be sincerely and faithfully implemented.

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

During these 21 months, much has been done in this regard. There may be shortcomings, and there may be failures. I do not say that everything was perfect. There is a principle also in having a coalition. Coalitions, are a normal feature in every country, even in the West, where there is no political party with an absolute majority.

My hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta was rather unhappy at the breaking of the coalition before the elections. Perhaps he fears that the same thing may happen in Kerala also, as my hon. friend Shri Braj Raj Singh has pointed out.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have no connection in it. Let it be remembered.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Remote connection.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Not at all.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Each case stands on its own merits. So, what is true in Orissa may be true in Kerala or may not be true in Kerala. That need not frighten us or detract us from considering this question dispassionately and objectively.

I did not appreciate, however, as I said earlier, the personal invectives levelled against certain individuals. I am reminded of what Shri Asoka Mehta said some time ago, namely that this House should not be converted into a school for scandals. The House is mainly meant for discussion. Every Member is entitled to ventilate his own views and try to convince the House, but let us not come down to a level of criticising persons and individuals and go into personal matters, more so in the absence of reliable evidence to connect them with certain allegations that are levelled against them.

Much thought has been given by several hon. Members to the question of mid-term elections. The question

of holding mid-term elections does not arise till the Proclamation is approved by both Houses of Parliament. It is for Government to decide when to hold the elections. If possible, they may be held earlier, or they may be held later, but we need not agitate ourselves about the probable date of the next elections. It is for Government and the Election Commission to consider the various aspects, and I am sure that the other political parties will also have a say in the matter.

My hon. friend Shri Mahanty said yesterday that the blame entirely rested on the shoulders of Dr. Mahtab in breaking the coalition. He pleaded that there was joint responsibility of the Ministry, but the Chief Minister was primarily responsible. I fail to appreciate the reasoning or the logic behind this argument. If there is joint responsibility, then the entire Cabinet is responsible. Only the leader of the Cabinet tenders the resignation. If the blame has to be laid, it has to be laid at the doors of both the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad. I am personally unhappy at the very unceremonious way in which the coalition came an abrupt end, which forced the Governor to intervene, we cannot help it; when it happened, the Governor had to take the action that was open to him.

My hon. friend said yesterday, and Shri Jaipal Singh stated today that the pattern of government in Orissa would be coalition for some two or three terms to come. I do not share that view. I am sure that in the next elections, the Congress will come out with a working majority, and in the House of 140, the Congress hopes to get least 80 out of 140 seats. Well, it is a hope. My hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta smiles when I say that, but everybody is entitled to have his own hopes and estimates.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Everybody is entitled to smile also.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Likewise, my hon. friend's party may also come in larger numbers.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There will be no coalition; we shall be in a majority. I am not for coalition, because we shall have the majority, and we shall form the Government. If we are in a minority, my personal view is that the Congress should be in the Opposition, if there is any coalition between the other parties; or there may be fresh elections; that is my personal view.

My hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta filed the newspaper 'Kalinga' where the Defence Minister is reported to have said that the breaking up of the coalition was the only way for the Congress to get an absolute majority in the next elections. If he is reported to have said so I do not see any objection to it, because it is the hope of every Congressmen that when the coalition comes to an end, when the parties go to the polls at the next elections, the Congress may come out with an absolute majority.

Congress Party, which would be a very bad thing for the country. I do not think coalition or any other Government should be treated as a pawn in the game of winning majority one way or the other.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called the Minister. I am very sorry.

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

We have to consider the situation objectively. What could the Governor do in the circumstances when the Chief Minister of the State categorically told him that he was not prepared to shoulder the responsibility any further? The Governor discussed with him, talked to him and advised him, and yet he was not clear that he would continue any further. The Governor consulted also the other major Party in the State, the Ganatantra Parishad. The Minister concerned of that Party also informed the Governor that it was not possible for him to carry on the Government or to form another Government. In these circumstances, the Governor found himself in a fix not knowing what to do. He consulted other parties also. And when he found that it was not possible for any party to form the Government in the State, he made a recommendation that President's rule should be introduced. I would request the House to consider this matter first. The question of groups or the working of groups either in the Congress Party or in the other political parties is a different matter, and I might say a few words on that later. But here we were faced with certain objective facts. The Governor was faced with those facts. Why did the Chief Minister come to the conclusion he did and why did the Ganatantra Parishad decide not to continue? These are matters with which the Governor is not concerned. The Governor was at that moment merely concerned with the fact that the Government which existed at the time wanted to resign and had communicated their decision to him. The Governor, having found that it was not possible for any party to form a Government, thought that certain action was to be taken as early as possible, because the vacuum could not be allowed to continue for a long period. After all, the State had to be governed. It is, therefore, that it has been provided in the Constitution that in an emergency the Governor has to function in a particular way.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy said that there was no warning given. The question of warning does not arise. After all, this matter was discussed for four or five days. Everybody, every political party, knew that the next step for the Governor was to take over the administration of the State. There was no response from any side.

I do not want to go into the details. When the Constitution was being framed in the Constituent Assembly, this matter was discussed threadbare, as to whether these powers should be given to the President, how much power should be given to the Governor and how he had to implement them. All these matters were very carefully gone into by the Constituent Assembly. In fact, I was looking into the papers. There were differences of opinion. Two Committees were set up by the Constituent Assembly, one for the Union Government and the other for the State Governments. The two Committees made a very careful study and recommendations. In fact, the Union Committee did not say anything about the powers to be given to the Governor. But the Committee appointed for the States made definite recommendations in this regard. It was felt that situations might arise when a particular Government was not able to function in State. In those circumstances, certain powers were absolutely necessary, and either the President or on his behalf the Governor should govern that State, because the people must not suffer. I would not like to go into further details, but I do not think that Shri Surendranath Dwivedy's charge was relevant when he said that no warning was issued. Everything was so clear and obvious.

We have said very little about the principles; we have talked much about individuals and discussed personalities. I do not say so about Shri Asoka Mehta because at the end of his speech, he raised certain general issues. I have gone through the pro-

ceedings—and I have also heard some speeches—and find that in the course of the discussion much has been said about how groups have functioned in the Congress organisation, how one individual has worked against another individual, how there are differences and fights between two groups and so on. All these matters had been referred to extensively. I am prepared to agree with my hon. friends of the Opposition—and I know that every Member of this side entirely agrees with it—that there is a tendency of working on group lines which is on the increase. It is true in the case of the Congress organisation. I can also say that the position is almost the same in the case of other political organisations and other political parties. Unfortunately, it is not only the political parties to which it is confined. You can find this tendency in other fields of activity also, not only political, but social or educational. It really pains one to see that this kind of tendency should be on the increase. If hon. Members merely want to criticise the Congress for that, I do not think they are fair either to the Congress or to themselves.

14 hrs.

I am not accusing. I am merely pointing out facts. I know of the P.S.P. itself. I know of one State in which the P.S.P. has got two groups. One group is supporting—indirectly, of course—the Government, whereas the other group is harshly critical, very critical. And not only to that extent. Well, behind the curtain, certain things are carried on. It is not good, neither good for the Congress, nor for the P.S.P.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am surprised. I made no reference to any groups in the Congress in the course of my speech.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Shri Asoka Mehta did not do it, but others did it.

Shri Asoka Mehta: That is No. 1. Secondly, if the hon. Minister has

anything to say about the P.S.P., I shall welcome him; I shall be very happy if he will say it very frankly and very openly. Thirdly, the information on which he has come to his conclusion is without any basis and foundation. I can assure him on that point, and I would be willing to prove it to his satisfaction.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, I am prepared to talk to him also privately, but I can only tell him that my information is absolutely correct.

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is not correct.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Unfortunately, I happen to know more about that particular State than Shri Mehta does. I am sorry to put it in that way, but that is a fact.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I do not disagree that you know more about the State, but I happen to know about my party.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am also very friendly with that party, and I have got a number of friends in that party.

An Hon. Member: Is it U.P.?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, I am referring to another State also.

I am merely saying that in so far as this group working is concerned, it is not restricted to one party. I do not thereby mean to justify that the Congress can indulge in group politics or group parties.

Uttar Pradesh was referred to in that connection. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy said that U.P. was in a worse position than Orissa. Well, in U.P., it is true twice some Members of the Congress Party did function in a way which was, from the party point of view, very improper—once before, and next time recently—but no resolution as such was passed by the party on either of these occasions that the Government there should resign or tender its resignation. In fact, it

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was otherwise. They were angry, upset, over certain matters, and they expressed their views or opinions publicly, but there was never a resolution passed or even an effort made on their part to oust that particular Government, or, if you might like to say, the group which was in power. They never tried to do that.

Here, in this case, it is the Provincial Congress Committee of Orissa which comes to a decision, and later on, the P.C.C. The P.C.C. cannot finally direct; it is the party, the Legislature Party in the Assembly, which passed a resolution saying that the Government should resign. If any party passes a resolution of that nature the Government cannot, I think—whether it is the P.S.P. or any other party—simply cannot say no to that. The position has to be accepted. It is a mandate for the Government. So, as the party had passed that resolution, the Chief Minister, naturally, decided to tender his resignation. His personal opinion, his own view, may be different. So, as I said, the case of U.P., or any reference to that, is not quite relevant.

As regards the alliance etc., Shri Mukerjee said that this alliance itself was wrong, was bad. It has been seen in this House itself, that one of the Members on our side has expressed his disapproval of this alliance, and it is a known history that this matter was discussed in the All-India Congress Committee fully, and there were two strong views, two different views, expressed on this matter even then, but the majority felt that this alliance should be entered into. It is not quite clear to me what Shri Mahatab means in his article where he has said something about this in suggesting solutions. In the third point he has said that these things should be discussed openly and negotiated openly. Well, as far as I know about the programme and policies, there was an open

declaration—not only negotiation and discussion, but an open declaration about the policies especially about the economic programmes and policy in the Second Plan. There were made clear to the Ganatantra Parishad. They agreed to that, and then this alliance was entered into.

However, while it is very easy for Shri Mukerjee to advise us on that matter, the Communist Party, he will pardon my saying so, does not perhaps believe in open negotiations in regard to these matters, and sometimes I am amazed to see the kind of alliances the Communist Party enters into with different parties. There is no question of any principle or policies. In order to hit the Congress organisation the Communist Party is prepared to enter into any kind of alliance, but, well, I should not copy that. But in any case, I can agree to an extent with what Shri Mukerjee has said, that on this matter there can be a difference of opinion. Yet, the Congress took pretty good care to see that the question of policies was agreed to for the prescribed period of two or three years that they had to continue, i.e., till the next elections. So, that care was taken, and there was an open discussion and open declaration.

To say that this action was taken because the Congress Government was found in a minority or something like that is, again, a charge, which is not fair. Whenever it is found that the administration or Government might come to a collapse or an end, the Government have to intervene, or the Governor has to make a recommendation, but I would remind the House that the first action under this provision of the Constitution, was taken against a Congress Government which was in an absolute majority. I am referring to the year 1951 when President's rule was introduced in Punjab.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: It was so corrupt.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That was a different matter. Corruption is always on the tongue of my friend. I think it is better he does not use it so frequently. If corruption is there, we are all responsible for that.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: When all-round corruption is there, what can be done?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: You also belong to this country, and therefore, you have also to share that blame.

Again, this action had to be taken. Corruption apart, in Punjab the position was that it had become so fluid, between groups fights were going on, and the situation was such that it had become almost impossible to have a stable Government there. It was more or less purely on the ground of these factional fights that the Government of India decided to introduce President's rule in Punjab. Then action was taken in PEPSU and later on in Travancore-Cochin. Then, of course, in Kerala. In Travancore-Cochin also when action was taken there was a Congress Government. The Chief Minister belonged to the Congress. There again because they became so unstable and as they were in a minority they were taking help from others in order to carry on the administration. But, when it was found that they were not able properly to run the Government and there were frequent changes, then, the President's rule was promulgated.

It is, therefore, clear that whenever it has been found that the political party which was in power was not able to run the administration, the needful was done.

I remember Shri Dwivedy was very vehement and was entirely in favour. In fact, he was critical of Government not taking action quickly in Kerala. I remember that most of that things which Shri Dwivedy said against the action taken in Orissa were said by our friends, the members of the Communist Party. If the speeches were

to be seen almost the same arguments have been repeated. I would, therefore, beg the hon. Members of the Opposition to see that how difficult our position is—the position of Government. You can lay any charge. A member of a particular State where action has been taken can say anything he likes. But it is for the Government to come to a correct decision. And, we have to balance the various factors. We would be prepared to accept all criticisms. But the point is whether it is in the interests of the State, at the present moment, to allow any government to carry on there. It will end in a kind of situation in which nothing will function. Or would it be desirable for the Government of India for the President to administer the State through the Governor?

As regards Shri Mahatab's article, I have read it and read it carefully. The first two points are quite clear. The first is that a party in minority should not go in for the formation of a government on the off-chance of securing more recruits later on. Generally, it has been our policy. But, I do not think this can be accepted as a general rule. A party may be returned in a minority but it may be in substantial numbers in the State Legislature. If that party has got the confidence of carrying the Legislature with it even though it is in a minority, the Governor can exercise his discretion and allow that party to form the government. You cannot rule it out completely. What Shri Mahatab has said may be generally correct. But we cannot rule it out altogether.

The point to consider is whether we will have frequent elections in this country, a poor country. We all talk of economy. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees have to be spent in elections. Are we going to put people in utter confusion? After all, our people are not very much educated in the rural areas. If we are going to have elections in the State twice or thrice I do not know what is going to happen. At least the people in the rural areas will be greatly confused. They may

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not be able to appreciate what really democracy means. So, we have to take a long-range view of things.

In fact I held the opinion some time back that generally the Congress should not enter into alliance with parties. But conditions are fast changing and the political conditions have developed in such a way that people's minds are not very clear. They are sometimes very critical of the Congress; they are sometimes very critical of the other parties. They are not able to make up their minds whenever they go to polls. And, circumstances might arise in States where two or three groups or parties may be returned in substantial numbers. What are we to do in those circumstances? Are we going to say: 'All right; let us hold the elections again and see which party is returned in a comfortable clear majority.'? Conditions might arise in which this principle might have to be overlooked.

Not only this. I say if the Congress Party or even the P.S.P. or the Communist Party comes in Kerala and they are less by two votes, then also the Governor should be given the discretion to ask that party to carry on. If they feel that they are not able to carry on, it will be for the Governor to decide either to hold new elections or to function in a different way. Therefore, while generally agreeing with what Shri Mahatab has said, I do not think we can make it a hard and fast rule.

Then, he has said about recruitment from other parties. Here again as far as possible, recruitment from other parties—I mean entering into a contract or bargaining etc.—should be avoided. I wholly disapprove of it. But the point is this. Suppose there are independent members in the State Legislatures as well as in Parliament.

Shri P. K. Deo: Those independent members are returned after defeating the official Congress candidates. There the popular verdict is quite clear.

How can they go against the popular mind and join the party in power?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: True: certainly they would be returned when they defeat some people. But independent members are not divided compartmentally. So far as their ideas and ideologies are concerned, they do not hold fast to a particular thing. Of course, in course of time, they can develop and change their mind.

Shri P. K. Deo: Then they should again go to the polls.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, hon. Members might say whatever they like. But what really is the basic difference that exists between two or three major political parties in the country? Very few differences exist. Of course, it is just a question of emphasis; and sometimes it may be a question of means. The fact of the matter is that the differences are so narrowed down that really one member of a party does not hesitate . . . (Interruptions).

Let me finish. What I say is this. I give every credit to the honesty of an independent member. He can really think over and change his mind and decide to join either the Congress party or the P.S.P. or any other party. Therefore, there is that difficulty.

There is the second point. I shall put this to Shri Asoka Mehta. Of course, Shri Mukerjee may not like it. There is our Punjab friend, Shri Daulta. He was a full-fledged—or whatever it is—Communist. Certain things took place and there was a revulsion in his mind. His whole being works against the Communist party, his thinking, his working, everything. If he decides to join a particularly party will you bang the door against him? Only because we are in power and he wants to join the Congress party, you are charging that Member unnecessarily with dishonest motive.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You can ask to seek the verdict of the people.

Shri P. K. Deo: He should resign and go to the polls again.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am merely posing this question. These are matters which will have to be taken into consideration. I am not expressing any opinion either way. I am merely posing these questions for the consideration of all the political parties. I do not say it is only for us. Whatever code of conduct is made, it will have to be made applicable for all the political parties. So, there are the various matters which will have to be taken into consideration. But it is true that in this matter, if we have to succeed, all the political parties will have to co-operate and sit down and make a certain code of conduct. Otherwise, I am very doubtful if you can come to a mutually agreed decision. There are, for instance, other problems also: problem of discipline of the students and the youth, avoidance of strikes, the question of labour so vitally important in the present context and also the participation of the workers in management. So, these things are really important and if we want to build up really good traditions and we want to raise the standard of public life and public work, I do agree that these matters will have to be thrashed out across a table and the political parties will have to come together, will have to come to a mutual agreement. While agreeing with the general principle, I wanted to bring other aspects also to the notice of the hon. Members and would request them to give thought to them.

I come to the third point; I have already referred to it. Whenever there arises a situation in which no political party commands a majority there should be open negotiations for coalition in order that frequent elections may not be held. We have done that in the case of Orissa. We have done that in the case of Kerala.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Is the hon. Minister replying to the points raised by Dr. Hare Krishna Mehtab on behalf of the Congress or the Government?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In what capacity? I do not know how it was referred to by the hon. Members. I am merely replying to the points which were referred to here. Even on behalf of the Government I can say these things. I am referring to the point that we should have certain principles to be observed by every political party; and the political parties are represented here in the House. Therefore, I can certainly make a reference to that, even as a Minister in the Government of India.

I have not read the statement of Shri Krishna Menon and I do not think it was an interview given by Shri Menon; it was only reported by the correspondent. In these circumstances, I do not think it would be advisable to take it that he has actually said these things in those words. If we want to introduce the President's rule in order to get a majority in the next elections, I think it would be the most unfortunate thing both for the Congress as well as for the country and the Government. I can never imagine that our Defence Minister would have made a statement of that kind.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): He did not.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Shri Dwivedy referred to the elections. It is difficult for me to tell the House definitely as to what we will do. But our policy is to hold elections in such cases, as early as possible. But we have to see the convenience of the Election Commission and see how soon it can be held. Perhaps it was Shri Dwivedy himself who said that it would have to be done before the rains set in or much later.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Much later means what?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It can be October; it can be November or it may be along with the general elections. If it should be before the general elections, it can only be before the rains set in or sometime in October. But this matter is engaging our attention and we will be able to come to a decision soon.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: The hon. Minister did not tell us anything about the Ordinance. It was said earlier that no money had been drawn. But we come to know that money has been spent. So, we would like to know categorically from him on that point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That answer he had already got—no money had been spent under this Ordinance.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I want to know whether a copy of that Ordinance issued by the Governor on the 23rd February appropriating certain sums of money will be laid on the Table of the House as prescribed under article 213 and also whether any money has been drawn in pursuance of that Ordinance?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have said that no money has been drawn and immediately we are coming up with the Supplementary Demands.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, he said that he would be holding the elections as soon as possible. Will he consider the reported resolution of the Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee to the effect that the coalition should be broken some eight months before the elections are held. That would mean the elections would perhaps be held at the time of the next general elections. Will he consider that also before taking any decision

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I put these amendments to the vote of the House?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is prepared to answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is exactly the point he does not know; he has said so.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I wanted his reaction: whether he will consider this resolution also before coming to any decision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he be anxious about the reaction of a Congressman to a decision taken by some Congressmen? He should be more concerned with the working here.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is the Home Minister—not a Congressman alone.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Sir, there is the most crucial question. The hon. Home Minister said that the Ordinance was illegal. Article 213 in the Constitution says that it should be laid on the Table of the House. If it is illegal, *ipso facto* there is no obligation to place it on the Table of the House. Therefore, a clarification is sought whether the Government intends to place it on the Table of the House under article 213.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has replied that the House is taking up the Supplementary Demands and then it would be appropriate to discuss it and he will give an answer to it. Why should he be impatient? He has said: we are coming to the next item and then it would be more relevant to answer it there.

Now, I shall put amendment No. 1—the amendment of Shri Dwivedy—to the vote of the House. The question is:

“That at the end of the resolution, the following be added, namely:—

‘but regret the manner and the haste in which the Proclamation was made disregarding the constitutional proprieties.’”

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the amendment of Shri Chintamani Panigrahi to the vote of the House. The question is:

“That at the end of the resolution, the following be added namely:—

"but regret the way the President's rule was brought about in the State of Orissa".

The amendment was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 25th February, 1961, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Orissa."

The motion was adopted.

*SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS IN RESPECT OF ORISSA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Orissa. I might request hon. Members to intimate at the Table the number of the cut motions they want to move. I will treat them as having been moved if they are received within fifteen minutes and if they are otherwise admissible.

DEMAND No. 2—JAILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Jails'." (2)

DEMAND No. 3—POLICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will

come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Police'." (3)

DEMAND No. 4—PLANNING AND RECONSTRUCTION AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION AND POLITICAL AND SERVICES DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Planning and Reconstruction and other expenditure relating to the Planning and Co-ordination and Political and Services Departments'." (4)

DEMAND No. 5—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Community Development Projects etc.'." (5)

DEMAND No. 6—RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
the year ending the 31st day of
March, 1961, in respect of
'River Valley Development'." (6)

DEMAND No. 8—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Stamp'." (8)

DEMAND No. 9—MINISTERS, CIVIL SECRETARIAT AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministers, Civil Secretariat and other expenditure relating to the Finance Department'." (9)

DEMAND No. 10—PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,34,002 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Pensions'." (10)

DEMAND No. 11—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 120 be granted to

the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Education Department'." (11)

DEMAND No. 12—TAXATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,779 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Taxation'." (12)

DEMAND No. 15—REGISTRATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Registration'." (15)

DEMAND No. 16—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,42,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'District Administration and other expenditure relating to the Revenue Department'." (16)

DEMAND NO. 17—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Industries Department'." (17)

DEMAND NO. 18—CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURT AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE LAW DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,361 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Civil and Sessions Court and other expenditure relating to the Law Department'." (18)

DEMAND NO. 19—STATIONERY AND PRINTING AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,72,899 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing and other Expenditure relating to the Commerce Department'." (19)

DEMAND NO. 20—LABOUR AND EMIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT ORGANISATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,649 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Labour and Emigration and Employment Organisation'." (20)

DEMAND NO. 21—TRIBAL AND RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,03,489 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Tribal and Rural Welfare Department'." (21)

DEMAND NO. 22—MEDICAL AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,25,765 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Medical and other expenditure relating to the Health Department'." (22)

DEMAND NO. 23—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,88,235 be granted to the President out of the Consoli-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

dated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Public Health'." (23)

DEMAND NO. 24—IRRIGATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,35,222 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961 in respect of 'Irrigation'." (24)

DEMAND NO. 25—CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,62,076 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Civil Works'." (25)

DEMAND NO. 26—STATE LEGISLATURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 69,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'State Legislature'." (26)

DEMAND NO. 28—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5 be granted to the President out of the Consoli-

dated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Electricity Schemes'." (28).

DEMAND NO. 30—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 29,005 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Transport Schemes'." (30)

DEMAND NO. 31—FOREST

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,511 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Forest'." (31)

DEMAND NO. 33—CO-OPERATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Co-operation'." (33)

DEMAND NO. 34—CONTRIBUTION TO LOCAL BODIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,14,170 be granted to

the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Contribution to Local Bodies.'" (34)

DEMAND No. 36—PUBLIC RELATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 57,505 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Public Relations.'" (36)

DEMAND No. 37—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Agriculture.'" (37)

DEMAND No. 39—HIRAKUD DAM PROJECT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Hirakud Dam Project.'" (39)

DEMAND No. 41—LOANS TO LOCAL FUNDS, GOVERNMENT SERVANTS, ETC.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,015 be granted

to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Loans to Local Funds, Government Servants etc.'" (41)

DEMAND No. 43—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE WORKS DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Electricity schemes outside the Revenue Account and other expenditure relating to the Works Department.'" (43)

DEMAND No. 44—AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Agricultural Improvement and Research.'" (44)

DEMAND No. 48—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,82,505 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker] come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'." (48)

DEMAND No. 51—SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961 in respect of 'Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme'." (51)

DEMAND No. 55—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT (CO-OPERATION) DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1961 in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Development (Co-operation) Department'." (55)

DEMAND No. 58—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER WORKS RELATING TO THE PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION (GRAM PANCHAYAT) DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1961 in respect of 'Capital Account of other Works

relating to the Planning and Co-ordination (Gram Panchayat) Department'." (58)

DEMAND No. 60—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,71,023 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961 in respect of 'Capital Account of Civil Works'." (60)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

Exclusion of the Rourkela Steel Plant Area from the jurisdiction of the Rourkela Civil Township

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15 in respect of River Valley Development be reduced by Re. 1." (34)

Special Multipurpose Project Schemes and the diversion of the funds for purposes beyond its scope

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,03,489 in respect of Tribal and Rural Welfare Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (35)

Need to help the Scheduled Tribes people to build their houses

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,03,489 in respect

of Tribal and Rural Welfare Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (36)

Grant-in-aid to the Orissa Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for setting up a mental hospital

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkenal): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,25,765 in respect of Medical and other expenditure relating to the Health Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (37)

Smuggling of fertilisers from Orissa

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkenal): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15 in respect of Co-operation be reduced by Re. 1." (39)

Abolition of the post of the Press Liaison Officer at Calcutta

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,505 in respect of public relations be reduced by Rs. 100" (44).

Principle of investing money from the Consolidated Fund of the State in private enterprises in the shape of loans

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,015 in respect of loans to local funds, Government Servants, etc., be reduced by Rs. 100". (45)

Sir, before coming to consider these Demands one cannot help expressing one's regret at the manner in which the Orissa Assembly had to be dissolved, an Ordinance had to be issued and this House is being called upon to consider the Supplementary De-

mands. Even though in our own way we are intimately associated with the affairs of our State, I am afraid we will not be able to support the various demands which have been presented in the Supplementary Demands for the year 1960-61.

Sir, before I come to two specific Demands to which I would like to draw the particular attention of this House—there are other Members who may also devote sufficient time on other demands—I would like to invite the attention of Government to one basic fact. That is about the propriety of issuing the ordinance. We cannot forget the fact that through the ordinance the Governor of Orissa was seeking to appropriate a sum of Rs. 4½ crores from the Consolidated Fund of the State. Subsequently the opinion of the Law Ministry of the Union prevailed, the ordinance was considered irregular and now the hon. the Home Minister is coming with these supplementary demands.

14.33 hrs.

[**SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair**]

From the Governor's Report which was presented to the House yesterday it would be found that on the 21st February the Chief Minister announced in the House that the Ministry consisting of the representatives of the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad would not present the Budget as fixed for that day and he requested the Speaker to adjourn the House. I think my hon. friend Mr. Mehta will be interested in this since he had raised a specific point as to why the Budget could not be presented. I think he will be interested in this part of the Governor's report which says:

"On the 21st February the Chief Minister announced in the House that the Ministry which consisted of the representatives of the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad will not present the Budget as fixed for that day and requested the Speaker to adjourn the House."

[Shri Mahanty]

Here is a situation. The Orissa Assembly met. The Governor was pleased to deliver his Address, debates took place on the Address and a motion of thanks was passed. The next item of business on the agenda was the presentation of the Budget. Therefore, one cannot say that a constitutional crisis was brewing all the time and the Governor found himself in a quandary overnight, necessitating the issue of an ordinance. The Government knew, the Governor knew and the Assembly know that after the motion of thanks had been passed the House would be seized of the Budget proposals. In the meanwhile the Chief Minister came to the Assembly and made an announcement that the budget would not be presented. I am sure the Chief Minister in coming to this decision, inasmuch as he himself made this announcement, will take the responsibility for it all alone. It cannot be shared with any other party. It was the Chief Minister of the Coalition Cabinet, Shri Harekrishna Mehta who refused to present the Budget and that was how the Budget could not be presented and today the House is faced with these supplementary demands. Therefore it means that where party interests override higher dictates of public interest, the best interests of the State are sacrificed to satisfy petty political interests.

I am sorry I have to make this observation, but I wish it to go on record. In times to come coalitions may be necessary and inevitable in other States. I am coming to the genesis of the supplementary demands; therefore, the hon. the Home Minister need not feel perturbed.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): You are trying to answer my point.

Shri Mahanty: What I am humbly submitting is that in times to come the pattern of coalitions may become inevitable. In those circumstances parties should not behave in a manner

as to throw away their responsibility to the winds, come to the Assembly and say: we have decided not to present the Budget. As I said yesterday, the responsibility fairly and squarely rests on the Leader of the Cabinet whose moral and political duty and obligation it was to present the Budget to the Assembly and get the demands passed.

An Hon. Member: Not on the Finance Minister? -

Shri Mahanty: The Finance Minister after all was a junior partner. I am sure the Finance Minister would have been advised by his senior partner.

Be that as it may, I now come to the demands. You have noticed from the speeches which have been made from this side and that side of the House that a significant trend came over after the Coalition Ministry and that was anti-industrialist trend. So many speeches have been made that in our State after the Coalition Ministry came into being an anti-industrialist trend came to prominence. perhaps, it was in conformity with the socialist mood, which is the fashion of the day. Therefore, I was a little shocked when I found in one of the demands that a sum was to be appropriated to the extent of

An Hon. Member: What is the Demand No?

Shri Mahanty: It is Demand No. 41—Loans and Advances. Therefore, I was a little shocked to find that this anti-industrialist mood of the Coalition Ministry was abandoned in Demand No. 41 when it was sought to make provision of funds for grant of loans and assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act to large and medium scale industries to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs. I really could not reconcile the anti-industrialist mood which was so much in evidence during the debate and formulation of

this particular demand. As you will find in the Supplementary Demand a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is sought to be appropriated; the rest I am sure will be part of the committed expenditure and will feature in the Budget.

That means if this demand of Rs. 15 lakhs is approved, then the Orissa Government stands committed to pay the balance of Rs. 35 lakhs under the head "Loans and Advances". I cannot help recollect that the Orissa Government had also issued a similar loan to an industrial concern in Orissa, known as Dalmia Cements. I do not recollect at this point of time whether it was Rs. 40 lakhs or Rs. 60 lakhs. It may be Rs. 40 lakhs or Rs. 50 lakhs or thereabouts. At that time, a point had been raised as to why the Government invested in the shape of loans and why not in shares. Suppose the Orissa Government invests this amount in the shape of shares, then the Orissa Government will be entitled, and to that extent the tax-payer of Orissa will be entitled, to have representation on the Board of Directors of that particular concern. Therefore, there was no great merit in investing public money in the shape of loans in private industrial concerns.

On the top of it—I do not know, and I am speaking subject to correction—that particular concern has not been able to pay even a single naya paisa as interest which was due. I am speaking subject to correction but that is, by and large, my impression, namely, that this was the particular deal that the Orissa Government had made. At that time also, all kinds of wild rumours were thrown out, and it was suggested by some uncharitable persons that in this deal of Rs. 40 lakhs with the Dalmia Cements a substantial amount had accrued to a particular newspaper which was run and owned by the Chief Minister of Orissa. As you have said so correctly, we should not reduce this to a school of scandal-mongering. But I would only wish that somebody told me that it was absolutely wrong.

2123 (Ai) LSD—7.

With that experience, one would have expected that the coalition Government headed by Shri Harekrushna Mahtab should have taken steps to see that this kind of issuing loans to private industrialists in the private sector was stopped.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): This cut motion relates to loans to be given under the State Aid to Industries Act, and such loans are given to smaller people.

Shri Mahanty: I am coming to that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They are small loans, and not Rs. 40 lakhs or Rs. 50 lakhs. Does the hon. Member say that Government should take equity shares? Most of them are not big companies. Some small people put up some small factories and the amounts may be Rs. 2 lakhs or so. If they are public companies, how is the Government to take shares in them? Does he mean that we should, instead of giving loans, take shares in them, when there are no shares?

Shri Mahanty: I am only sorry for the non-knowledge.—I could not find a better word—of the hon. Minister.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member referred to Demand No. 41 and he will realise that the small sums are given under the State Aid to Industries Act. So, the point that he made is not relevant at all.

Shri Mahanty: I hope I will be able to allay his doubts. When the hon. Minister says that these amounts are given under the State Aid to Industries Act, I am sure he will agree with me that the scope of assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act is limited to only small industries. Am I right?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes.

Shri Mahanty: Therefore, I only pity the non-knowledge of the hon. Minister. Had he cared to go through the first line in Demand No. 41, he would have found these words:

"It has been considered necessary to make provision of funds for grant of loans assistance under

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the State Aid to Industries Act to large and medium scale industries . . ."

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Then does he mean that..

Shri Mahanty: Let me finish. Now, I have cleared the first part of it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is taken out.

Shri Mahanty: Yes; what remains is "large and medium scale industries", where they have not considered the question of propriety of the Government in investing substantial sums from the Consolidated Fund of the State in the shape of loans. I would have asked for participation in equity shares I would like to know what stopped the Government from having equity participation in the share capital. I would like to know in that context what considerations went into the forging of this clique against the tax-payers' interests in my State. I would like to get a satisfactory answer on the floor of this House as to how a Government which is running a deficit budget and which, according to the published figures, had a deficit to the extent of Rs. 10 crores, has dared to invest money from its revenues in such kinds of industrial establishments in the shape of loans. Had it been a participation in equity shares, I would have been the first man to have defended such measures, and that would have led to the industrialisation of our State. If, as was suggested, it was an anti-industrialist policy, which I have already indicated, and if against that background, some private industries in private sector are going to be benefited in this way, at the cost of the tax-payers of Orissa, it is high time we revised our opinion. I therefore implore, with all humility, that the Government should take steps to see that this demand is eliminated from the supplementary demands for grants and my cut motion is accepted.

Secondly, I take exception to the fact that the information which has

been furnished under Demand No. 41 is much too sketchy and hides much than it expresses. We know the newspapers in Orissa have published it: that the J. K. Industries of Kanpur have been sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs from the Government of Orissa to set up paper plant in that State. I do not know since when the J. K. Industries of Kanpur, one of our leading industrial houses, have been short of funds so as to seek a loan from the Government of Orissa to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs. (*Interruption*). We would also like to know if this loan was earmarked for the J. K. Industries of Kanpur as the newspapers had given out. Be that it may, I once again appeal with all humility to the Government to see that inasmuch as the President and the Parliament of India have assumed the financial responsibility of the State of Orissa, they should not play ducks and rakes with out resources by throwing out substantial amounts to private industrialists in the private sector in the shape of loans to promote their own industries.

I now come to another Demand which relates to general administration. It is Demand No. 36 under the heading "General Administration." I said yesterday that it was not so much the motives which resulted in the downfall of the coalition ministry as the objectivist frustration and cynicism that crept into the rank and file of the party. As to why that cynicism crept in, you can find a taste or an idea of it if you care to analyse Demand No. 36. I remember one of the common programmes of the coalition ministry which was sanctified by the approval of our Prime Minister, one of the most important planks of that common programme, was to avoid wasteful administrative expenditure and to conserve the resources for developmental work which may save the people from bearing the impact of further direct taxation. It was not only the common programme of the coalition ministry; that is what the Planning Commission has been ex-

horting on all the State Governments and that is what the State Governments are also professing adhere to in principle.

Now, after the formation of the coalition government in Orissa the Chief Minister thought it proper that there should be a press liaison officer in Calcutta for whom I think a total sum of Rs. 10,000 would be appropriated in the supplementary demands and which ultimately would come to Rs. 69,500. I am speaking subject to correction because these demands are very sketchy and do not give much information. Be that as it may, you find that a post of press liaison officer is being created.

The establishment would require annually Rs. 69,500. What is this all about? I would not have stressed this point had not our State been so much depleted in its resources and if we had not been indebted to the Government of India to the extent of crores of rupees. The bone of our people is being broken under the weight of heavy taxation. Otherwise, I would not have raised this point, because this is a very small amount. The Press Liaison Officer was appointed for three months. The reason given was that the Government of Orissa did not enjoy much publicity. (*Interruption*). The real burden of taxation is borne by all, but comparatively more by us. Had our resources been more affluent, I would not have wasted the time of the House for the sake of Rs. 69,500.

The Government's view was that inasmuch as we did not enjoy good publicity in the Press, we must have a kind of Press Liaison Officer, who will go on briefing the Calcutta Press. Therefore, you will find all kinds of statements emanating from Calcutta and those statements are never made on the soil of Orissa. The Liaison Officer has to function, so that the Ministers of Orissa, particularly the Chief Minister, enjoys a better publicity in the Calcutta Press. I am not so much sorry for the enormity of it, but I am really sorry for the crudity

of it. I am sorry not one State in the Indian Union has got a Press Liaison Officer either in Calcutta, or Delhi or Bombay or anywhere. I could have understood if there is a Press Liaison Officer for Orissa in Delhi for conducting liaison work with the Government of India. In fact, every State Government have their liaison officers in Delhi, which is the capital of the Union. Really we fail to understand what would be the necessity of appointing a Press Liaison Officer in Calcutta, carrying this kind of fantastic salary.

An Hon. Member: What is the salary?

Shri Mahanty: Rs. 59,500 is for the whole establishment. I do not know his salary. As I said, I am not so much sorry for the enormity of it as for the crudity of it. The fact has to be remembered, viz., what are the credentials of the present incumbent of this post of Press Liaison Officer? The present incumbent was the advertising agent of the *Eastern Times* and *Praja Tantra National Times*, two newspapers owned by Shri Mehtab. Here was a post created which was not advertised through the Public Service Commission. So, what picture it gives? It gives the picture, to say the least, I think of a thief's nest. I think you are going to play ducks and drakes with our resources when you appoint a man with no credentials in the line of journalism. Then I should be told there were no experienced journalists. I am a journalist by profession. When I find that while there are any number of capable journalists, not a working journalist, but a walking journalist, an advertising agent of newspapers becomes the Press Liaison Officer, it becomes a painful and public duty to point it out. I, therefore, once again appeal to the Minister to see his way that this demand is removed from the supplementary demands.

There are many other demands to which I would have liked to invite the attention of the House, but there

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may be other hon. Members also who would like to speak. Before I conclude, I want again to appeal to the Government and to this august House to consider it in all seriousness. Having assumed the responsibility of seeing that the Consolidated Fund of Orissa is well guarded, we have to see that this kind of superfluous and frivolous expenditure is removed from the supplementary demands and our resources are really conserved for developmental activity, about which we talk so much.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, being Members of Parliament, most of the time we are away from the constituencies and so it is very difficult for us to go into details of the State budget. However, while supporting the demands for supplementary grants, I would like to make a few observations.

With regard to Demands Nos. 3 and 23, the expenditure was required in connection with Govind Dwadasi Mela. I congratulate the officers who were there conducting the mela. You know this mela comes after 1,000 years. This year it came on 27th February. In a place like Puri where the population would be hardly more than 50,000, about eight to nine lakhs of people gathered and you will be glad to know that the arrangements were so nice that there was no accident. There was no epidemic. I am also thankful to the railways and to the District Collector. The arrangement was so nice that everything passed on happily.

With regard to Demand No. 4, there is a provision for granting an *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 10,000 to the family of late Shri S. S. Murty, IAS, who was Secretary, Development Department. It is said here in the note below the Demand as follows:

"Late S. S. Murty, IAS, met with a premature death while working as Secretary, Development Department. As Secretary, Development, he was in charge of five Heads of Departments. The

Development Department had formerly an additional Secretary and a Secretary in view of the heavy work-load. But the post of Additional Secretary was abolished and late Murty had to work single-handed. It is felt that he overstrained himself and thus had an attack of coronary thrombosis. He left behind two sons and five unmarried daughters and the family has been put to financial distress by his untimely death. In view of the hard and sincere work performed by late Murty, and to relieve his family from financial distress it has been decided to grant an *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 10,000."

So, I do not know why he was allowed so much workload and why the senior officials did not consider that matter. Here also they say that due to hard work and strain he had untimely death. At the same time, I want to know whether it was because he was an IAS officer that this exemplary grant has been given to him and whether there are any other hard working men in the Government of Orissa and their accounts have also been taken into account. I would also like to know whether such grants have been given to anybody in the past.

15 hrs.

Regarding Demand No. 5, I am glad, and I am sure the House will also be, glad, to know that in the whole of Orissa State the Zilla Parishads Act has come into force and Zilla Parishads have been formed and elections are being carried on very smoothly in the rural areas. While saying that, I also plead that Zilla Parishads should be given proper power and that they should be provided in the Act and the rules.

In that Demand there is one scheme for nutrition programme. On that scheme, the note says:

"For the expanded Nutrition Programme, the UNICER will

contribute a sum of Rs. 8,25,000 and the State Government will spend Rs. 27,40,104 in an area covered by 32 Development Blocks in this State. The object of the scheme is to provide better nutrition by stepping up production of fish, eggs and fruits, etc. through proper education."

I do not understand how by proper education these articles of food can be produced or their production can be increased. As you know, 30 per cent of the students of Orissa are suffering from malnutrition. Article 47 of the Constitution provides that the State should raise the standard of living and level of nutrition. In spite of that, 30 per cent of the students of Orissa are suffering from malnutrition. I do not know how by proper education these things could be done. So, I request the hon. Minister to make a little clarification of the provisions of the scheme.

While saying this, I would like to draw his attention to the fact that the greatest lake in our country is the Chilka lake, and also the largest fishery unit in the country. It is a pity that the production of fish had been diminishing and the fishermen there are now living under starvation. Since 1937 we have been hearing that there will be development of Chilka lake. But, in spite of repeated demands and requests, nothing has been done. I hope this time proper schemes will be worked out to develop the lake. The lake is now gradually silting up. That should be dredged. Its mouth to the sea is now being gradually closed. There should be perennial connection between the sea and the lake. Also, there should be a little control over the catches. As the fish production is being decreased during the breeding season, there should be control over catches. Therefore, while implementing this scheme, Government should look into this matter and try to improve the lake.

Regarding Demand Nos. 6 and 8, the working of the vigilance organisa-

tion and supervisory staff is not satisfactory. Judiciary is being separated from the executive. While referring to this, I have regretfully to give you an information which has come to my notice recently when I was in my constituency. You know, Sir, that judiciary has been separated from the executive in three of the coastal districts of Orissa, namely, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore. There is an SDM in my constituency at Khurda. I was told by very responsible officials and non-officials that the SDM takes bribes from the parties in the open court.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Through open negotiation!

Dr. Samantsinhar: People say that he auctions his judgment. No less persons than some of the gazetted officers and also a president of the Panchayat Samiti have told me this. It has come so far that even the SDO, a very nice young IAS officer wishes to be transferred from that place because of the SDM to avoid misunderstanding.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member is making specific allegations against a magistrate, who is not present in the House to defend himself. I do not know whether the hon. Member has any evidence in his possession to substantiate the allegation. Otherwise, he should not make such allegations.

Shri Datar: That appears to be, on the face of it, hearsay.

Dr. Samantsinhar: This is my information. An enquiry should be held to find out the truth.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will not repeat those allegations again.

Shri Datar: He said that certain judgments were auctioned. That should be expunged.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Even if he has something specific with him, that should not be mentioned against an individual officer, particularly a magistrate, without previous notice.

Dr. Samantsinhar: As regards the Hirakud land organisation, there is a provision of about Rs. 5.60 lakhs for repairing heavy machinery and spare-parts. The value of the spare-parts and the heavy machinery is about Rs. 50 lakhs. As we all know, the work on the Hirakud dam has been completed two or three years back. I do not know why these valuable machinery and spare parts were lying there and why they were not disposed of earlier or utilized for other dams which are under construction. Now they require more than Rs. 5 lakhs on repairs so that they may at least fetch some fair price.

Coming to Demand No. 20 regarding labour, I would say that the part time labourers in Orissa who are going to the places of construction are being exploited by the contractors and middlemen and they do not get proper places for rest. They are made to work for more than 18 hours and they are not getting reasonable wages. They are small peasants and landless labourers who go out for a little income. The Labour Department should see that they are not exploited and that their service conditions are properly looked into.

As regards Demand No. 25, instead of having a separate cancer hospital now they are having a cancer wing in the Medical College Hospital at Cuttack. They are getting a cobalt beam therapy plant under the Colombo Plan. The original scheme was to have a separate hospital as the number of cancer patients in the State is very heavy. But they are now putting up a wing in the hospital with only 25 beds. I submit that there should be provision for having a separate cancer hospital in the State.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What is the Demand number?

Dr. Samantsinhar: No. 25.

It is good that under Demand No. 26 they have provided more money for the working and on-the-spot study tour of the State Public Accounts and

Estimates Committees. Because of this the people and also the officials will think that there is some public control over accounts and also execution. I appreciate that the State Government has done a good thing by providing more money on this account.

As regards Demand No. 31, there is no provision for the repair of flood damaged forest roads in the Puri Division. There is one very important road in the Balagan Range forest. It is called the Bibhutia Road. That road is neglected. I request that it should be repaired very soon.

As regards Demand No. 33, the regional marketing co-operative societies should have shops in different bazars in their areas so that they would be able to check the shopkeepers' exorbitant profits and by that shopkeepers will not be able to exploit the consumers by enhancing the prices of commodities.

About Demand No. 34, you know that the execution of MI projects in Orissa is not showing good progress. Many of the works are not executed in time. Much of the provision in the Budget is refunded. That is due to want of overseers and engineers. I know in my constituency there are block and non-block areas. For the last two years I am trying to get engineers and overseers, but they are not able to give them. In the block areas one overseer is asked to undertake works of more than Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs, but the standard is only of Rs. 1 lakh. The overseers cannot undertake works of about Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs. So there should be provision for more overseers and engineers.

With these words I support the Demands.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Dwivedy Absent, Shri Panigrahi.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I would like to move my Cut Motions.

Purchase of Jeep-cum-Station Wagon for the State Guest House

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15 in respect of Planning and Reconstruction and other expenditure relating to the Planning and Co-ordination and Political and Services Departments be reduced by Re. 1." (2).

Large stocks of undisposed machinery lying at Hirakud

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15 in respect of river valley development be reduced by Re. 1." (3).

Huge expenditure on Arboricultural Activities of the New Capital.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5 in respect of Ministers, civil secretariat and other expenditure relating to the Finance Department be reduced by Re. 1." (3).

Question of giving grant-in-aid to M.E. Schools

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 120 in respect of expenditure relating to the Education Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (4).

Arrangements for centenary celebration of Tagor's Birthday in the State

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 120 in respect of expenditure relating to the Education Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (5).

Giving of grants to non-government girls' M.E. Schools for construction of buildings

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 120 in respect of expenditure relating to the Education Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (6).

Question of establishment of youth hostels

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 120 in respect of expenditure relating to the Education Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (7).

Working of the Scheme "National Water Supply sanitation programme—rural water supply"

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,42,000 in respect of District Administration and other Expenditure relating to the revenue department be reduced by Rs. 100." (8).

Increase in the use of stationery and printing

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,72,899 in respect of

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stationery and printing and other expenditure relating to the Commerce Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (9).

failure to improve the economic condition of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Weavers.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,03,489 in respect of Tribal and Rural welfare Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (10).

Need to provide more facilities for T.B. patients

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,25,765 in respect of medical and other expenditure relating to the Health Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (11).

Need to improve the drinking water supply facility at Puri for convenience of the larger number of pilgrims

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,88,235 in respect of public health be reduced by Rs. 100." (12).

Provision of funds for grants of loans assistance to private industrialists.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,015 in respect of loans to local funds, Government servants, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100." (13).

Maintenance of luxury cars

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,505 in respect of public relations be reduced by Rs. 100." (24).

Question of opening a Press Liaison Office at Calcutta

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,505 in respect of public relations be reduced by Rs. 100." (25).

Slow progress in reclaiming the sand-cart areas affected by flood

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Re. 1." (26).

Need to speed up the construction of the Rural University

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Re. 1." (27).

Work of the Exploratory Tube-well Organisation in the State

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Re. 1." (28).

Administration of the Orissa Mining Area Development Fund

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,015 in respect of loans to Local Funds, Government servants, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100" (29).

Failure to undertake urgent flood control works in the State

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5 in respect of electricity schemes outside the revenue account and other expenditure relating to the works department be reduced by Re. 1." (30).

Failure to provide better hostel accommodation to the students of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,71,023 in respect of Capital Account of Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (31).

Failure to provide adequate drinking water supply facility in the New Capital of Bhubaneswar

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,71,023 in respect of capital account of Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (32).

Failure to provide good P.W.D. roads

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,71,023 in respect of capital account of civil works be reduced by Rs. 100."
(33).

Irregularities on the part of the Orissa State Co-operative Marketing Society in respect of sale of fertilisers

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15 in respect of co-operation be reduced by Re. 1." (40).

Failure in supplying fertiliser to the agriculturists at market price in the different Block areas

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15 in respect of co-operation be reduced by Re. 1." (41).

Failure to allot more funds to the Puri Municipality for improvement of roads

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,14,170 in respect of contribution to local bodies be reduced by Rs. 100." (42).

Slow progress in the implementation of the urban water supply and drainage schemes in the State

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,14,170 in respect of contribution to Local Bodies be reduced by Rs. 100." (43).

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, before discussion on the Demands was taken up I again enquired from the hon. Minister but I was not answered on those points. I wanted to know whether the Governor's Ordinance authorising these Supplementary Demands, if it is invalid, has been withdrawn and if it has not been withdrawn, a copy of that Ordinance must be laid on the Table of the House under article 213 of the Constitution. I did not get an answer to this.

Shri Datar: I shall reply to that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Has he said that he will lay it on the Table?

Mr. Chairman: He has said that he will reply to that.

Shri Datar: I am going to reply to the point that he has raised about the Ordinance.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He must say 'Yes' or 'No'.

Mr. Chairman: When his turn comes he will reply.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Then I proceed with the Demands. At last these Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1960-61 which were going to be certified by an unconstitutional Ordinance of the Governor have come before this House. I do not know what the procedure of drafting the Supplementary Demands in the State is because so far as the Parliament is concerned we know everything in details, but here, if the hon. Minister will refer to the Supplementary Demands, he will find that the reports

are incomplete. They are too sketchy. They do not give any information as to how they are going to spend that amount by giving details of it. Under these circumstances, we are discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants. When the General Budget comes up we will like to know in detail the informations so that it will be easier for us to discuss things. The State Government's officers are here. So I hope they can be impressed upon to do that.

Shri Bhagat: Fuller information.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I refer now to Demand No. 6. It refers to the Hirakud Land Organisation. There is a Hirakud Control Board. The control of Hirakud Dam has now been transferred from the Government of India to the State Government. We have discussed the question of surplus machineries many times in this House and we have been told that the utmost efforts have been made to dispose of all the surplus machinery which is lying at Hirakud. But now because the President's rule is there and the Demands have come before us, we have surprisingly come to know that spare parts and machinery worth about Rs. 50 lakhs were lying undisposed during all these ten to twelve years of construction of the Hirakud Dam and after its construction in 1957 was complete they are still lying on the spot. What kind of machinery are they which have remained undisposed and which requires for its repair more than Rs. 5 lakhs? I think the Union Government should go into it. It should send its own officers to see whether actually the cost of repairing will be more than Rs. 5 lakhs. It must be looked into, otherwise there is no use in passing this Demand. They should see why those items of machinery have not been repaired for so long, what the State Government and its officers were doing so long and what the Hirakud Control Board was suggesting, when the Government of India was having control over it, for repairing this machinery. Why

suddenly, after the President's rule has come about, a sum of about Rs. 5½ lakhs became necessary for repairing all this machinery worth Rs. 50 lakhs? There is no detailed information about this Demand. We do not grudge this. The machinery must be repaired and sold. But we would like to know whether this Rs. 5½ lakhs is necessary or whether the amount that has been asked for is in excess of what is necessary. It must be looked into by the Government of India. Some officers should go there and with the help of the State Government's officers—they have very good officers there—it must be assessed whether this demand is necessary or not. I feel that ultimately the Government of Orissa is going to pay for all these things. After the control of the Board was transferred to the Government of Orissa, I think everything has been charged to the Orissa Government. It is by way of a loan that the Orissa Government has taken all this money for the Hirakud Dam. We would like to know from the hon. Minister whether when the interest on the loan is calculated all this money for the undisposed machinery and all these things that are lying idle will be taken apart so that no interest is calculated and is paid by the Government of Orissa for this purpose. The people of Orissa are poor. During these four long years of mismanagement of the State's affairs, it is only because the State's officers were there that somehow the administration was running. Otherwise, it was all collapsing. Therefore we would like to know all these things.

Now I refer to Demand No. 9. Orissa is a State which has the lowest per capita income and where many people do not get water to drink in the rural areas. I have seen in many areas during summer how very difficult it is to get even a glass of water to drink. And when this is the position in Orissa, you find that the Government has come forward and asked this House to sanction a sum of Rs. 70,000. For what? For beautify-

ing the new capital, for planting gardens, fruit trees, flowers, and avenues also. The Home Minister as well as the Deputy Finance Minister must be knowing the condition of Orissa. It is very difficult to supply the villages with drinking water. When that is the position, for beautifying the new capital at Bhubaneswar can we not wait for some time—this year six thousand, next year five thousand, next year five thousand, let us go on like that. Let us first meet the essential needs of the people. Not that we don't want to beautify it; if we are beautiful, our capital must be more beautiful.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Hear, hear.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: But let us first meet the needs of the people. I am glad that at least on one occasion I get appreciation from my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh!

Therefore it must be looked into and this demand is unnecessary, and I feel we cannot sanction this sum of Rs. 70,000. It may be sanctioned next year or the year after that. The amount can be safely spent on providing drinking water in the rural areas of Orissa.

Then I come to demand No. 11. This relates to the provision of some amounts of aid to the M.E. schools, that is Middle English school, in Balasore and Cuttack district, we have no objection. It is good that the Government has come to the assistance of schools which are not running well or are in deficit. We are very glad about it and we will sanction this amount. But we must have a principal that Government is going to formulate in this matter, that is when coming to the aid of schools which are running in deficit? I think in this matter no principle is being followed. If there is a certain area where the hon. Minister's man or some other party's man is there, only that school is being helped, and no regular uniform principle is being followed. So

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while according full sanction and supporting this demand for helping the Middle English schools, I urge upon the hon. Minister to see that a uniform policy is evolved, so that wherever a Middle school runs in deficit and needs help the State Government must formulate a general principle and must come to its aid. That will be more satisfactory.

I refer again to demand No. 11. I am glad that a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been provided for the construction of a Science Lecture theatre in the Samant Chandrasekhar College at Puri. It was very badly needed, and I am glad that this has been provided. But the State Government must be informing the Union Government by now that Puri lacks even a women's college. It is a district headquarters, but there is no college for women. There are a large number of girl students in Puri. I referred this matter to the hon. Minister of Education and the University Grants Commission. They say, "If the State Government had asked us for help in the Second Plan, in 1960-61 or even in 1961-62, then naturally we could have come to their rescue". Now, the year 1960-61 is gone, and there is no provision for this there. But the year 1961-62 is coming. I request the hon. Minister of Finance that they must provide some money for this at least in that year, because that is the condition of the University Grants Commission. Both the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education are very sincere. They want the spread of women's education. They wrote to me that "if only the State Government includes it in their Plan, naturally we shall come forward to help the authorities there with fifty per cent of the aid for the construction of a women's college". There is a committee for having this women's college for Puri; the District Magistrate of Puri is the Chairman of that committee and there are so many public men in it, and they are collecting money for it. It is a good thing.

So I hope that at least in the year 1961-62 Government will include this.

And then one point about the construction of youth hostels. Youth hostels are entirely a Government of India programme. I am referring again to demand No. 11. There you will find that the Government of India has gone to the extent of helping with Rs. 40,000 for one youth hostel at Gopalpur and with another Rs. 40,000 for another hostel at Khandagiri. The question is who is in charge of selecting the places? The places are being selected arbitrarily. They have formed a Youth Welfare Board. But it is only the people who support the ruling party in the State that are mostly represented in this board and their voice prevails. They have formed a youth welfare board in Orissa and in that board there are only the youths or professors whose ideas are akin to the ideals of the ruling party, that is the Congress—the other party has gone and only the Congress remains. They are the Secretaries or Presidents or members of the executive committee and they advise the Government in the matter of these selections.

I suggest there are other very beautiful places for construction of these youth hostels in Orissa. Take Puri, it is a grand place. Or take Konarak or Kapilas. Such beautiful places are there. So there must be a principle behind this, instead of a kind of a youth welfare board having no mass sanction behind it which advises the Government to construct these hostels at particular places. I think Government must give some thought to this matter.

I would then request the hon. Minister to look into demand No. 19. There you find that due to the implementation of the Plan schemes, the requirement of paper and other forms by the different departments and offices of the Government has considerably increased. It is estimated that Rs. 8,76,749 is the absolute minimum

amount required for immediate payment. Is the entire plan of Orissa being worked out on papers? Are we to understand that whereas the Government of India's plans are not in papers but in action, the plans of the State Government of Orissa are all in paper and therefore they require nearly Rs. 9 lakhs for this purpose? I think this is exorbitant. If necessary, let us write less and do more in work. This is not necessary in my opinion, it is too big.

Then I would refer to demand No. 21. It directly concerns the Home Ministry also, because there is provision to improve the economic condition of the Schedule Tribes and Scheduled Caste weavers. Well, Sir, with regard to the Tribals I shall leave it to my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh. But I shall say only one word. For improving the economic condition of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste weavers, the Government of India asked the Handloom Boards of the States and Union Territories to formulate special schemes. Accordingly the All-India Handloom Board, Orissa Branch submitted a scheme to the Government of India which was approved at a cost of Rs. 4.25 lakhs during 1960-61 out of which Rs. 2.55 lakhs are to be spent for Scheduled Tribes and the rest for the Scheduled Castes. But I would like to submit one thing here. On improving the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste weavers, so far as my knowledge goes, nothing has actually been done. For this Demand also, no detailed picture has been given. I cannot also ask the hon. Minister now to give a detailed picture. Any way, I would ask the hon. Minister to enquire from the State Government as to what schemes actually have been formulated for them.

With regard to the flood-affected areas, we had a debate in this House and Shri Jaipal Singh was very helpful to us at that moment. In the very serious flood of 1960, the most unfortunate thing is, many of the houses of the people belonging to the Sched-

uled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were completely washed out. It is good that the Government has asked for some grant for that purpose. We have seen and from different parts of the State representation have gone to the Ministers of the State Government. So far, very little help has gone to the people whose houses have been completely washed away in the 1960 flood. The flood was in August, 1960. It is now, 1961. During all these 8 or 9 months, how have these people, whose houses have been washed away, been living? How many houses have been built up to now by the State Government? No details are given here. We would like to know the number of houses actually built for these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, whose houses have been washed away or damaged in the 1960 flood and what flood control measures have been taken.

With regard to Demand No. 23—I shall refer to it briefly, Sir; you are getting impatient; it is a State Budget.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): We are all taking interest.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I am very grateful. With regard to Demand No. 23, I have a suggestion to make to the Government. This Govind Dwadasi festival comes after 1,000 years and many people who committed sins all these years get rid of all their sins after a dip in Puri. Therefore, it is a very important festival in respect of all the sinners of the country.

An Hon. Member: Sinners of the Orissa State?

Shri Prabhat Kar: There are so many sinners still.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: This town has a population of nearly 50,000. The water works were built in 1924 when the population of the town was only 10,000. During all these years, no grant has been given to the Puri municipality for improving that drinking water facility in the town. Recently only, I got a letter from the Health Minister. He said that we have given

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grants to the State Government under the Head, Urban watersupply and therefore, it is left to the State Government to sanction money to the municipality. I submit that in view of the importance of Puri, because it is a place of pilgrimage of all India importance. It is therefore necessary that the Union Government should make provision for drinking water supply facilities and give more money to the municipality to help it to overcome the difficulty.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How much do you want?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Rupees four lakhs, at least. My hon. friends are very charitable.

With regard to the Press liaison officer, my hon. friend Shri Mahanty said that it was completely unnecessary. I request the hon. Minister to abolish that post. Because, the Government of Orissa will get enough publicity for all its acts of commission and omission as Members will discuss in Parliament. It will be better to invite some journalists from Delhi to Orissa. If Orissa wants publicity, the publicity must be here in Delhi and not in Calcutta. If there is any justification for maintaining press liaison, it should be in Delhi and not in Calcutta. If Orissa wants to publicise its activities, it must invite a group of journalists. The Finance Minister invited journalists from the U.K. and the U.S.A. Why not invite journalists from Delhi and get publicity? Our journalists will get money and not others. This Demand is completely not necessary. We do not sanction this Demand. I request the hon. Minister to withdraw Demand No. 36 which has been included to satisfy the demand of one particular political party to maintain its own man in Calcutta. Therefore, it must be withheld. As there is no party administration and the Parliament's administration is there, it will be necessary on the part of Parliament to withhold this Demand.

Then, I come to Demand No. 37, which is about reclamation of sand-cast areas. The State Government has completely failed in this work. In the last flood, more than 5,000 acres of good cultivable lands were sand-cast. The progress of work is very slow. We were told by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture here that they are supplying more tractors to the State Government to reclaim these sand-cast lands. We do not know how many tractors were supplied to the State Government. As far as the result is concerned, the work is not satisfactory. It is not progressing well. We request the hon. Minister to see that a large number of tractors are sent to Orissa and the Government of India takes more interest in reclaiming more sand-cast lands which were sand-cast during the last floods in Orissa. More than 5,000 acres of good cultivable land have been sand-cast.

With regard to Loans and Advances, my hon. friend Shri Mahanty said and for the information of the hon. Minister, I may just reiterate that it is not for small-scale industries. It is for large-scale and medium-scale industries. It is only for the large-scale industries of the J. K. group in Kanpur. It is only for a paper mill they are giving it. It goes against the principle of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has definitely said that if any private industrialist comes forward for setting up industries, there is the State Finance Corporation. There is the Investment Corporation and other State Finance Corporations. He can go there and have money. If really the Government of Orissa wanted to invite an industrialist, it is good to have a share in it, instead of inviting a person and giving him Rs. 15 lakhs on asking and the rest afterwards. I think it is unnecessary. It is better that the Government advises them to start the proposed paper factory through a Corporation over which they must exercise full control. If that is not possible, they should have a share in

the industry so that the interests of the State will be safeguarded.

With these words, I want, once again, to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this. A very difficult time is coming for the people of Orissa. Now and then, the officers of the Orissa Government will be asked to come in the plane or train, I do not know, how many times, to this place. I do not know what is going to be the extra expenditure. The people of Orissa are going to suffer. It is better if it is reduced to the minimum. It is also necessary that the Government should come forward with a measure for having this Advisory Council of the Members of Parliament so that only when it becomes absolutely necessary, expenditure will be incurred on the State officers coming here and spending money. I do not want to say that they will mispend the money. Let us see that we do not spend more money on this. I make a request to the hon. Minister to request the President and the Governor. The officers' rule will be there for some more time till the general elections. There are very good and admirable Oriya officers in the State. Let us hope that these officers will come up to the occasion. The people of Orissa have suffered for four years. Let them not suffer for at least one year more till the general election comes.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful . . .

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: On a point of order, Sir, under article 213 of the Constitution, the ordinance making powers of the Governor are expressly conferred upon him when the legislature is not in session. In the case of Orissa, when the Ordinance regarding the appropriation of these Supplementary demands has been promulgated, it is expressly provided that the legislature was not in existence at that time. Because, with the President's Proclamation and taking over of the administration of Orissa State,

the legislature has been dissolved. Now, a very anomalous position has arisen, that there is an Ordinance passed by the Governor of Orissa, which is supposed to be valid in law; and according to our Constitution, when a law is passed either in exercise of the legitimate powers under the Constitution or purporting to act under the powers given in the Constitution, until and unless that law is declared void and inoperative by the judiciary in this land, that law is valid in this land. Now, what has happened is that the Home Minister has declared that law to be void and illegal, but, for all practical purposes, until that Ordinance is declared void by a competent court of law, that operates, and continues to operate.

Now, the very same amounts and the very same heads and items have been incorporated in the Supplementary Demands for Grants that have been presented before this House now. Now, powers have been conferred upon the Governor himself to expend money out of the exchequer under the provisions of the Ordinance promulgated by him under article 213 of the Constitution; the very same amounts are now being made the subject-matter of discussion and voting of grants by this House also. Therefore, there is an anomalous position, and my submission is that until and unless a categorical decision is obtained, as far as the Ordinance is concerned, this House is incompetent to proceed with these Demands. Otherwise, we shall be reaching into a ridiculous position that a Governor who is acting under this Constitution has passed a law, and the law is still in existence because it has not been declared void, and regarding the very same law, not with any sanction of the Constitution, we are re-enacting it by this procedure of voting on these Supplementary Grants.

This House should not be a party to such ridiculous behaviour by enacting a law which is already on the statute-book and which has not been

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declared void by any competent court of law. Therefore, my submission is that the passing of these Supplementary Demands is anomalous in the face of the provisions of article 213 of the Constitution, until the Ordinance is declared invalid, and, therefore, I place this point of order before you for decision.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A number of points of a general nature have been raised.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What has the hon. Minister to say on this point of order?

Shri Datar: I am replying to that point first.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Minister has to say anything on the point of order, he may say it.

Shri Datar: About the Ordinance? Ultimately, it comes to the same thing.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Not about the Ordinance, but about the point of order.

Shri Datar: That is what I am trying to explain. In this case, let us understand the position in order to appreciate the circumstances under which an Ordinance was issued. I shall give only two or three dates.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): He could not understand the point of order.

Shri Datar: I am just explaining the position why the Ordinance had at all to be issued.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You have admitted that it was illegal.

Shri Datar: I cannot go on with these interruptions.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let us allow the hon. Minister to have his say.

Shri Datar: The Orissa Legislative Assembly started its session on the 16th February, 1961, and the work was stopped on the 21st February, 1961. By that time, two things had happened. The Coalition Government had prepared a supplementary budget and also the general budget, and copies of the supplementary budget and the general budget had been supplied to all the members of the Assembly. Before the budget was presented, and before the supplementary budget was placed before the Assembly, what happened was that the resignation was offered, and the Finance Minister refused to do anything. Under these circumstances, the Governor—you will kindly understand the position—had to consider the whole position. This happened on the 21st; and on the 23rd, on the advice of the law officers of the Orissa Government, he came to the conclusion that he could pass an Ordinance, and, therefore, an Ordinance was passed.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The point of order that I have raised is quite different, namely whether this House is competent to proceed with these Demands.

Shri Datar: I am explaining the position. Why should the hon. Member be in a hurry? The hon. Member should hear me first. When the matter came to us, our officers came to the conclusion that this Ordinance was entirely invalid, and that the Governor could not pass any such Ordinance at all. Let hon. Members understand this position first, and the Home Minister made this position clear, when there was an adjournment motion on this very subject. The question that arises now is this. When an Ordinance is entirely invalid, and it is entirely inoperative, is it necessary to lay it on the Table of the

House, or is it necessary to formally withdraw it? That is a question of which the Government of India are now seized. They have been assured that the Ordinance is invalid. The question that has been engaging the attention of Government at present is whether there ought to be a formal withdrawal of this Ordinance by the Governor or whether that Ordinance, though it is illegal, has to be placed on the Table of the House. This point has been engaging the attention of the Law Ministry just now; and as soon as we receive their final advice, we shall take necessary action.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: For the last fifteen days, they have been examining it.

Shri Datar: But this point should be understood namely that so far as the effect is concerned

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is Government that should understand, not we.

Shri Datar: So far as the effect is concerned, that Ordinance was never given effect to at all, and no amount has been spent under that Ordinance.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: That is not the point. The point is that you have declared it invalid whether you have asked the Governor to withdraw it.

Shri Datar: That is what I have pointed out. The hon. Member is merely repeating it. So, I have clearly pointed out that no effect has been given to the Ordinance at all by the Governor or by any officer; no amount has been spent under that Ordinance.

The only legal question that now remains for consideration is whether it ought to be withdrawn by the proper authorities or whether it should be placed also on the Table of the House. These are the only two points which now have to be considered. They are more or less of an academic interest. They do not affect the sub-

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tance of the supplementary budget that is now before Parliament.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I clarify my point of order? This House, as far as the interpretation and the observance of the rules of the Constitution is concerned, is in the least concerned with whatever Government think over a particular position. The legal point is this. When a law has been enacted and it remains on the statute-book, unless that law has been declared invalid by a competent court of law, is this Government entitled to come before this House for re-legislating it, without that law having been repealed properly? It is a simultaneous enactment of a parallel legislation similar to the one enacted under the powers given under the Constitution or purporting to have been enacted under the powers given under the Constitution allowed or not? That is the point before you for decision.

Any person having the knowledge of the rudimentary principles of the Constitution could have very well understood this, and I am sorry that the hon. Minister's reply was with reference only to a matter of convenience which he could justify on behalf of Government. But the legal question involved, the constitutional question involved is whether a parallel legislation on the same principles, without repealing a particular statute, whether void or valid, could be proceeded with by this House. That point has not been answered by the hon. Minister. But that is the crucial question before this House.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): I am afraid that the point raised by the hon. Member is not clear to me. I think he will agree with me that what is illegal and invalid is void *ab initio*, and no formal declaration or decision by a court of law is necessary. So, there is no question of withdrawing it. When it is invalid, it has got no value at all. Therefore, I submit that the Supplementary Demands must be placed before the House, and it

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should be taken for granted that there is no law. So, I submit that the point of order does not arise.

Shri Mahanty: An Ordinance, whether it is valid or invalid partakes of the nature of a law legally passed by the legislature, because the President or the Governor is a part of the legislature. Now, it is open to a court of law to declare a particular piece of ordinance valid or invalid. It is not open to the Government, much less, to the Home Minister, to say that an Ordinance is invalid, because in the eyes of law, the Home Minister is of no consequence. It will be for a court of law to declare a particular piece of legislation or Ordinance valid or *ultra vires* the Constitution. Inasmuch as no court of law has declared it *ultra vires* the Constitution, and it is only the Government that considers that it is illegal, what they have done now is to allow it to lie and lapse.

15.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It will lapse after a period of six weeks from the date of issue unless it has been approved by both Houses of Parliament. Therefore, it will be in operation for a period of six weeks from 24th February 1961. Hence, it cannot be said that the Ordinance is dead or invalid, because no court of law has declared it so.

Shri Narasimhan: It is dying.

Shri Mahanty: It is dying? It shall never die like that (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: What is slow death?

Shri Mahanty: The point is that the Ordinance cannot die unless it is killed by Parliament.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: It has no legal validity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the life is fixed and that period expires, no killing is necessary.

Shri Mahanty: That is exactly my point. It has not been killed. It emanates from the Governor. Therefore it exists. It is not open to my hon. friend or to the hon. Home Minister to kill the Ordinance, unless it has been killed either by Parliament or by a court of law.

Now, my contention is that the supplementary demands are a *proforma* copy of the Ordinance, because what the Ordinance does is to appropriate or misappropriate under the given conditions from the Consolidated Fund of India....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mahanty: If it is illegal, what do you call it, appropriation or?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a standard of language that has to be used. We should not use such expressions.

Shri Mahanty: I am sorry. I withdraw it. What the Ordinance sought to appropriate is now being repeated in these supplementary demands. So our limited point is this: in the face of the fact that the Ordinance is not invalid—it is still there alive and kicking—how can we consider these supplementary demands which are a *proforma* copy of Ordinance? Government must first withdraw the Ordinance and then come to the House with the supplementary demands. Then it will be in order. I hope you will kindly give some thought to it because it is going to create an ugly precedent.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I submit one additional point before you give your decision? Along with the main point raised, the most crucial question is whether the executive advising the Governor or the President to promulgate the Ordinance or pass a legislation could itself sit in judgment on the question of the validity or otherwise of that particular piece of legislation and then

step into the shoes again and legislate on parallel lines, or whether the judiciary is the only competent authority to declare a particular piece of legislation invalid or otherwise or the legislature itself should step in repealing that particular legislation and re-legislating on the same topic. As regards the theory propounded by my hon. friend, Shri Radhelal Vyas, that the legislation is illegal and void *ab initio*, it does not lie in the mouth of the executive itself which brought forward the legislation to say so, because even in constitutional matters the law of estoppel is applicable to the executive, and the executive cannot rope-dance with a particular piece of legislation and say at one time that this is the law prevailing in the country and the next morning come before the country and say, 'No, this is illegal' The very primary principle of the legislation is that there should be enough notice and certainty about it. Both are lacking in this case. Therefore, this particular discussion is invalid. That is the point I am raising.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): My submission is that this is not born at all. This has no legal birth (*Interruptions*). My hon. friend, Shri Mahanty, said somebody must kill it, and there should be a judicial declaration. That is not the correct position of law. I say this was not legally born. It had no legal existence. It is no statute. It is merely some words printed on some paper.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: It is in the Gazette.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can we not have patience to listen to others?

Shri Achar: If the person who promulgated it had no legal right to do so that means it is as good as no law. It is simply something printed on paper. I can also promulgate an Ordinance (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Achar: I am mentioning this

analogy only to make this point: If I have no power to promulgate such an Ordinance or if any other person, it may be the Governor or the President, has absolutely no legal power to promulgate such a law, it is no law at all. It is not born. It is not a statute.

Take, for example, this analogy. There are alienations by Hindus under the *mitakshara* law. If the alienation is only voidable, not *ab initio* void, then the person has to void it. But on the other hand, if it is an alienation by a person who has absolutely no right to alienate, it is *ab initio* void. He need not go to a court of law to get it declared void. He himself can say that it is absolutely void.

In this case, it happens that the matter comes before this Parliament. So far as this Parliament is concerned, that so-called law was not born at all.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Then what will he do with the Governor?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The question taken up by the Member is, who is to declare it void?

Shri Achar: No declaration is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the Governor who himself issued the Ordinance said that it is void?

Shri Achar: He has no power to issue it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then who is to say that it is void? If Parliament has to say it, then Parliament shall apply its kind and then declare that it is not valid.

Shri Achar: By adopting these demands, Parliament need not declare anything. As I said, in the case of alienations by persons who are not entitled to alienate, they need not go to a court or do anything of that kind. They simply treat it as void—

{Shri Achar}

ab initio void—and proceed. They ignore it. In the same way, Parliament has to grant these demands and while doing so, it has to ignore that illegal thing which was never born. We need not make a declaration or anything of that kind. We simply treat it as a mere paper. It has no legal existence.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is the Governor who has promulgated it.

Shri Achar: It may be the Governor or anybody. If he had no power to do it, has no legal existence (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a constitutional issue. We should listen to others also and then decide. There are so many interruptions that I cannot follow it.

Shri Achar: I have almost finished. The only point is whether it is *ab initio* void and any declaration is necessary. My submission is that in a matter which is *ab initio* void, as this is, nobody need declare, no court need declare that it is void, neither the Government nor the Governor, because he had no power to promulgate it. We have simply to treat it as a scrap of paper, something which is legally void.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does he presume that it is *ab initio* void?

Shri Achar: Under the Constitution....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He reads it like that. He thinks that it does not give any power. Let us hear another hon. Member.

16 hrs.

Shri Achar: The point is this, if a person, whoever he is, simply imagines that he has the power, and if he really has no power.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. B. Thakore now.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): I fully support Shri Narayanankutty Menon, and my hon. friend Shri Mahanty. The point is simple, whether the ordinance should be declared void or withdrawn by the authorities concerned who promulgated it: In this case, it has not been withdrawn, nor declared void, by a competent court. So, the ordinance stands. Therefore, discussion of the Demands which we are considering should be immediately stopped.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): The point that has been raised by Shri Narayanankutty Menon, you will agree, Sir, is that while we pass a legislation here in this Parliament, this Parliament is not competent to decide whether a particular section of that law contravenes the provisions of the Constitution. It is always left to the courts to decide whether a particular section of a particular Act is *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

The Governor of Orissa has promulgated an ordinance. That ordinance may be valid or invalid. Unless that is decided by the court, it continues to be valid. If it is not decided by the court as invalid, there is nobody else, except the Governor himself withdrawing the ordinance, that can declare the ordinance invalid. Therefore, even if hon. Members decide to come to a unanimous decision that it is invalid, it shall not be considered invalid. Only the competent court can declare an Act, a statute, invalid or *ultra vires* of the Constitution, if a reference is made to it. Therefore, this matter cannot be decided even here.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Could I just submit a point, in answer to what Shri Achar said? He said the ordinance was *ab initio* void. In this connection, I might cite an example.

The U.P. Legislature, some ten years back, passed a law, the U.P. Sugarcane Cess Act, which was re-

cently, in the last session when we were sitting here, declared void by the Supreme Court. For continuously ten years, the Act was in force. After ten years, it was declared void by the Supreme Court. Only then the Government could come to the conclusion that no action could have been taken under that Act.

In the scheme of our Constitution, an ordinance and an Act passed by Parliament or a Legislature, are on the same footing, have the same status. The only difference is that an ordinance remains in force only for six weeks, unless it is confirmed by Parliament or the Assembly, as the case may be.

So, even if the court afterwards comes to the conclusion that the ordinance was *ab initio* void, nobody here can say—not even the Home Minister or anybody in the executive—that the ordinance should be considered *ab initio* void.

The point under consideration in this House is this, that the Demands which we are going to consider, that we are considering, had already been passed so to say under the supposed ordinance passed by the Governor. So, when the Demands have been passed, we cannot for a second time discuss them here in the House so long as the ordinance remains in force. The Home Minister said they were considering the matter whether the ordinance should be withdrawn, or whether it should lapse by itself. Unless the ordinance is either withdrawn or laid on the Table of the House and rejected by the House, the Demands cannot be considered.

Shri Datar: What I want to add is this. The hon. Members have raised the larger question of the invalidity of the ordinance, or the validity, whatever it is. So far as that question is concerned, the practice of this House is not itself to declare whether it is invalid. It is for the courts, and we have to proceed on that footing as it is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point of order has been raised by Shri Narayanankutty Menon that an ordinance was promulgated by the Governor, and that has all the status that we assign to law, and so long as that is there, no other legislation, parallel legislation, can be passed in this House. He has also said that it has neither been declared void, nor withdrawn, and that it stands as a living law, unless something is done by this Parliament. This is the point that has been raised. I suppose I have summarised him correctly.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Home Minister had expressed the view the other day, when we were discussing that adjournment motion, that that ordinance was invalid. That is the Government's view. But, as I observed a few minutes ago, that declaration of the Home Minister does not make that ordinance invalid *ab initio*. Something more has to be done.

Now, it has been said that unless a judicial court declares it invalid, there is no other authority that can do it. It can either be withdrawn by the authority that has promulgated it, or declared invalid by a judicial authority. There is no other power that can declare it invalid.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I may add, Sir, that it can be repealed by the same authority by a subsequent legislation also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Withdrawn or repealed by the same authority. I stand corrected so far as that is concerned.

Whereas the Home Minister has stated that it is invalid, he has not given indication that it would be withdrawn or some other steps would be taken. Confusion has rather arisen when it has been now stated here by the spokesman of the Government that the Government is still considering whether to lay it on the Table or do

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

something else with it. So, we are still uncertain what the attitude of the Government is going to be.

Unless there is a party to support that ordinance, so far as I can see all sections say and allege that it is invalid, and the courts can only declare when there are two parties making opposite assertions. Unless there is some party to say that it is valid, that it has force and it is being given effect to, the courts cannot declare that it is invalid. If it is agreed on all sides that it is invalid, then there is no party to go to the court.

But there is another thing that I am coming to. The Chair in this House has never taken upon itself the responsibility of deciding constitutional issues, whether this House is competent to proceed with a legislation which might subsequently be declared unconstitutional. This decision has always been left to the House. This House is sovereign to pass constitutional as well as other laws which might subsequently be declared unconstitutional. That has been the practice always.

Now this question has arisen, and it is for the House to take a decision whether it would really pass these Supplementary Demands which might have that effect, or they might not pass them. I would leave it to the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You may leave it to the House for the passing or not passing of the Demands, but the point is this. The House cannot consider the Demands. The Demands have already been passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, the House would also take a decision as to whether it can consider or cannot consider. This question also is within the competence of this House, and this House would, by its vote, give its decision as to what it thinks is proper under the circumstances. I would not take the responsibility upon myself and the Chair has never taken it upon

itself in the previous decisions also. I perfectly remember that.

Therefore, now we can proceed, and the Members would also consider this question, and keep it in their mind, when they are exercising their vote.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: On a point of order, Sir.

Your ruling is accepted, but there is only one difficulty, not regarding the constitutional interpretation, but in the procedure itself. Under article 213, when an ordinance has been promulgated, unless that ordinance is laid on the Table of the House...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That ruling I have given now. I do not think there is anything that has been left now unless some further points arise.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My point is this. It is not about the constitutional interpretation whether the legislation is valid or not, but about the procedure in this House. Unless the ordinance which is either valid or invalid is laid on the Table of the House, that ordinance itself will expire within six weeks of the assembling of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is now a hypothetical question. When the Government decides whether it is going to lay that on the Table or not, then, that question would arise. The Government would take a decision as early as possible and make an announcement here. Then this objection can be raised and I will give the decision.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to steer clear of the constitutional pandits. Even if we should be doing anything unconstitutional, we can always indemnify ourselves later on. So, I would like to leave the position at that.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, the expression 'constitutional pandits' is not quite a proper

expression to be used with regard to the members of this Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is usually used. We have been using it so many times and that gives credit and no detraction.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I would like to remind my learned constitutional (Some Hon. Members: Pandit) Law Minister that there are other pandits also in this House and I think he had better recognise this fact. I wish he were here present early to understand all this. I hope to get a few more minutes because I am afraid time was running out because of this dispute. I will speak for a few minutes.

I was grateful to my hon. friend Shri Panigrahi for leaving this item, Demand No. 21 pages 60 and 61 for me to expand upon. It is an extraordinary picture. Here is a coalition ministry of the Congress Party and the Ganatantra Parishad. But in this Cabinet we do not find any of the Scheduled Castes represented. There is no Scheduled Caste Minister; there is no Scheduled Tribes Minister. And, as far as I can see, Orissa is one of the States where there is a substantial percentage of the population who are Scheduled Tribes.

If you look at page 61, you will find that in the flood of last year the Adivasis in the flood affected areas became homeless and, in some cases, their houses had been severely damaged. There was a rehabilitation scheme. From this Demand No. 21 it seems that the Government of Orissa completely failed to rehabilitate these homeless people. Now, here, this Parliament is asked to do an extraordinary thing. Not only was nothing done to rehabilitate these displaced persons, persons whose homes were severely damaged, but there was a sum of Rs. 10,76,000 under the specific head of Special Multi-purpose Project Schemes. The Government of Orissa has failed to spend anything out of it. Today in this supplementary Demand we are being asked to divert that to

something else, housing for Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, this is a very dismal picture. The money that was ear-marked for a specific purpose, to give them homes, was not used. In addition to that Rs. 10,76,000 which was there for the special Multi-purpose Project Schemes has also not been spent. Today we are asked to give a token grant of Rs. 5 to make up that Rs. 10,76,000.

In page 60 also we find that during the 1960 floods the Scheduled Tribes of the affected areas were put to loss to a great extent and as such on a proposal of the State Government the Government of India have agreed for diversion of the savings. Our own Public Accounts Committee has again and again been confronted with the situation where the departments of the Government of India have been taking vast sums and have not been able to spend them. The same picture is being repeated in the State of Orissa. I think this is something that should be looked into very seriously because it is a question of freezing certain sums which may be badly required under other heads. As far as I am concerned, I would like to say outright that I do not oppose these Demands because the President must have funds to carry on the Administration.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, I am sorry I have to raise a point of order.

Shri Datar: Again?

Shri Mahanty: Yes; another point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the speech of Shri Jaipal Singh? That is the only thing that has happened.

Shri Mahanty: No, Sir. According to me what is happening is not correct, according to our own rules and the Constitution. I do recognise that the Chair is not taking the responsibility in this House of declaring a particular thing *ultra vires* or *intra vires* the

[Shri Mahanty]

Constitution. But this House is competent to consider it if there is any technical deviation of the constitutional procedure. My limited point of order is only this.

Now, according to the Ordinance passed by the Governor which is independent of the authority of the Government of India or Parliament, that Ordinance has already appropriated Rs. 4½ crores which is covered by these Supplementary Demands. All these Supplementary Demands have been passed under that Ordinance. Until and unless that Ordinance is repealed or rejected or whatever happens to that, there is no necessity for taking a vote on these. Therefore, all our deliberations are futile because the Demands have already been passed. That is my contention. It is a point of procedure; it is not a question of fundamentals or interpretation of the Constitution. It is a question of procedure and you can well appreciate that. When all these Demands have been passed what are we going to consider? It is going to create a very bad precedent. Therefore, I humbly beseech you to see that further discussion of these Supplementary Demands is postponed until the Governor withdraws that Ordinance or the Government does it on his behalf.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not that Ordinance of the Governor passing these Demands that gives us the authority today to proceed with the discussion of these Supplementary Demands. That has been done independently; when the President took over the responsibility, this Parliament became vested with all those powers. The powers that we are vested with arise out of the action taken by the President under article 356 of the Constitution. So, we are independently authorised to proceed with putting the Demands. All that can be said is that the Governor has already granted them and that it is for a second time that this Parliament is granting them. There is no harm even in that.

This Parliament can do it. (*Interruption*):

That is my ruling.

Shri Datar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard very carefully the suggestions that hon. Members have made on the Supplementary Budget and also for adding to that in certain ways.

My hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh pointed out that certain amounts had not been spent and they ought to have been spent by the Orissa Government then. Now, so far as the present supplementary Demands are concerned, I was pointing out certain circumstances to show that the time at our disposal for preparing a new set of Supplementary Demands was very short. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Datar: That was the reason why, I had been pointing out to this House that when the Orissa Legislative Assembly met for the Budget Session on the 16th February, 1961, all that it did was the passing of a Vote of Thanks to the Governor. Secondly, they also circulated the Supplementary Demands which have now been placed by us before the hon. Parliament.

They had also prepared the Annual Budget. Copies of both the Annual Budget and the Supplementary Demands had been supplied to the hon. Members of the Legislature in the natural expectation that the Budget would be duly taken into account and the Supplementary Demands also will be considered by the Orissa Legislative Assembly. But, on the 21st itself, certain unusual things happened as a result of which the House had to be prorogued. One was that the Chief Minister tendered his resignation and the Finance Minister felt that in the new situation created, it would not be proper for him to present the Budget or duly

get it passed; he also did not agree to have a resolution on the vote on account. All these happened on the 21st and naturally on the 25th the President issued his Proclamation. After that all the powers are vested in Parliament. In these circumstances, these supplementary demands had to be presented by us in the form in which they had been prepared by the former coalition Government of Orissa. A number of hon. Members interested either in the Congress or the Parishad raised objections without knowing the fact that the former coalition Government had itself prepared this Budget and also the annual Budget for consideration by the Orissa Assembly.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: There are other Members, neither interested in the Congress nor in the Parishad.

Shri Datar: On the 23rd the Governor issued the Ordinance and immediately it was found that it was not proper as it was, as the hon. Home Minister pointed out, an illegal document. So, we had to come before Parliament at the earliest moment and the earliest moment is the moment immediately after the Proclamation had been duly approved by this House. I would assure the hon. Members that the various very constructive suggestions made by them will be duly taken into account and to the extent possible if something could be done, it will be done. The annual Budget will also be examined. After all the time is very short and this had to be done immediately. Now, the expenditure so far as has actually been incurred by the Orissa Government on the authority of the annual Budget passed last year by the Assembly. There were also the supplementary demands passed in August, 1960. No amount was spent on the basis of this Ordinance. Only after this hon. House is pleased to accord its sanction to these supplementary demands, the amounts will be spent as and when necessary.

I would be very brief in making

references to a few items that had been referred to. My hon. friend pointed out that the economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes weavers had not improved properly. We are very anxious that they improve as early as possible and the Government of India are themselves making large grants to improve their conditions in general and the workers in particular. The All India Handloom Board, Orissa branch had submitted a scheme to the Government of India and it was approved at a cost of Rs. 4.25 lakhs during 1960-61. Out of that amount Rs. 2.55 lakhs was required for the Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 1.70 lakhs for the Scheduled Caste weavers. It has been decided to open six collective co-operative societies for Scheduled Caste weavers at a cost of Rs. 1.66 lakhs and 12 collective societies Scheduled Tribes weavers at a cost of Rs. 2.49 lakhs during this year.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: What is this collective society?

Shri Datar: Let me now complete; this is all that I have got.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member says that he does not follow what exactly the adjective 'collective' means.

Shri Datar: I shall try to throw some light on this, later. It may be as the hon. Members say that it may have a general meaning or a specified meaning also.

There was considerable damage in Orissa State last year due to floods and the State Government spent about Rs. 3 crores over flood control measures. There is a proposal to spend a fairly large amount in 1961-62 and the desire is that as far as possible something should be done to avoid recurrence of these things.

Shri Mahanty raised some objection to the appointment of a press liaison officer. He will note that this particular officer was appointed and stationed at Calcutta in June 1960 and the very coalition Government of

[Shri Datar]

which my hon. friend spoke so warmly had appointed him and his office had been stationed at Calcutta because it was considered that Calcutta was the nearest—and one of the biggest cities—place in India and therefore it was felt that it would be better to have a press liaison officer there.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, on a point of order. My belonging to a particular party does not take away my right to present a particular objection and then bring it to the kind notice of the hon. Minister and the hon. Minister is expected to bring to bear his very sympathetic consideration on that point and not just dismiss it saying that because I belong to a particular party, I have no right to bring forward that point. My point of order, therefore, is that if the hon. Minister's consideration is clouded by such things, the debate would be futile.

Shri Datar: They are not clouded at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is really no point of order. But I think his vision is not clouded but rather brightened by the feelings that he has for that party to which the hon. Member belongs. He thinks that that party could not do anything wrong and that whatever might have been done by them must be correct. That is the answer that he has given.

Shri Datar: That is an argument in my favour, Sir. Theoretically the hon. Member has every right but in substance that right has very little value because the coalition Government considered it necessary to have a liaison officer and they must have done so on account of certain reasons. Therefore, for us at this stage to drop the whole affair, the whole work carried on by them would not be proper.

Shri Chintamonj Panigrahi: I do not belong to either of the coalition parties. I would like to know the reasons. Shri Mahanty could be answered that way.

16-29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Datar: The next item is about the establishment of the youth hostels. The Orissa Government had decided to establish two youth hostels, one each at Bhubaneswar and Gopalpur during the current financial year. As regards Bhubaneswar, the Government of India have already sanctioned Rs. 20,000, out of the grant of Rs. 40,000, to be given to the youth hostel scheme. Regarding the remaining grant, they have been moved to release the same. The entire grant of Rs. 40,000 will be utilised in making the necessary additions and alterations to the existing dak bungalow at Khandgiri and make it suitable for use as a youth hostel.

As regards Gopalpur, the Government of India have been moved to sanction Rs. 40,000 during the current financial year and that question is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The moment the Government takes a decision, further action will be taken in that respect also. These are some of the important points on which I have tried to throw such light as I could do at this stage.

Lastly, I may refer to the question of printing raised by my hon. friend. So far as printing is concerned, naturally, paper is required and the former Government there considered that it was essential. Therefore, it would not be proper to deprive the present administration of that amount of paper which is essential.

One hon. Member raised an objection and I wish to make a reference to it more or less in a lighter vein. My hon. friend contended that a number of officers from the Orissa Government will have to come to Delhi. That is true to a certain extent, but for that, if I may say so, my hon. friend is equally responsible, because he naturally raises—and he is

entitled to raise—a number of questions for answer on the floor of the House, and we have to get information from the State officers also. All the same, I would assure this House that Government are anxious to see that proper economies are effected to the extent possible.

These are the various important points that were raised by hon. Members and I hope the House will agree in sanctioning these amounts.

Shri Mahanty: Our views regarding the press liaison officer may kindly be communicated to the Orissa administration for applying second thought to this question.

Mr. Speaker: Government is always watching whatever is happening.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I wish to say a few words. My hon. colleague has replied to almost all the points raised in the course of the debate on the supplementary demands for grants. But there are a few points left over for me to reply. The pattern of supplementary demands for grants as mentioned in these papers is more or less the same as we have in this House for the Government of India. The foot-notes also give the details regarding the specific items.

The hon. Member, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, raised the question as to why the foot-notes are not complete. He suggested that the foot-notes should be more full and the picture should be clearer. His suggestions can only apply to the demands in future.

As for other points raised, my hon. colleague has replied and tried to give as much information as he could, and I shall endeavour to reply to some of the points left over. If necessary, in future, if such demands come, we will see that the suggestions made by the hon. Member are communicated to the Orissa Government, whether they are made in this House or in the next Assembly of the Orissa State, namely, that the information should be supplied in full.

In the present list, we have the supplementary demands amounting to a total sum of Rs. 440.9 lakhs as a gross figure, of which Rs. 243.29 lakhs is on revenue account and Rs. 197.2 lakhs is on capital account. But a large part of it is met out of the savings, receipts and recoveries during the year. So, the net figure of additional expenditure that is sought to be covered under these demands is only Rs. 156 lakhs. About Rs. 3 crores are met by savings. If you see the total budget of Orissa, which is about Rs. 62 crores Rs. 42 crores are on revenue account and the rest is on capital account. So, the supplementary demands come to two to three per cent. only of the original grant. Therefore, this is not a very extraordinary state of affairs. It is quite normal that such excesses occur which are covered under the supplementary grants. The House knows that even the various supplementary demands for which we come to this House in respect of the Central budget present more or less the same picture. I only wanted to say that so far as these amounts or the supplementary demands are concerned—the political situation may be extraordinary—there is nothing extraordinary; and so far as the financial or other situation is concerned, the position is not extraordinary.

Shri Mahanty raised a point about the loans and advances, and particularly about the loans given to large and medium industries. He made that point, although he did not object to assistance being given to industries for the speedy development of industries in the States of Orissa. Obviously he cannot object to it. But what he said was that instead of loans, the State should resort to equity participation. As a principle, it may be good. I may have a difference of opinion, but I am not disputing the principle he has raised. But the special conditions in Orissa are such that the State is obliged to come to the assistance of the industries in the shape of loans and not in the shape of equity participation. (*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Let hon. Members bear with me for a minute or two. The experience of the State Government is that they have burnt their fingers in equity participation. For example, I am told that they took some shares in Orissa Textiles or some other unit. I think several years have elapsed by now and they have not got any dividends. Therefore, for a State like Orissa, which is interested in raising the living standards of her people, particularly through speedy industrialisation—a large part of Orissa is very backward, with tribal people living in forests and other areas—what is needed is no doctrinaire or ideological approach, nor questions as to how participation in industry should be done. The more important point is, how speedily and how quickly the industries are to be developed there.

So far as the smaller industries are concerned, the hon. Member also agrees that loans may be better and not equity participation. But even for large and medium industries, purely on practical grounds, the Orissa Government should feel that loan is better than equity shares. That is the pure consideration which should weigh.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow such interruptions. Hon. Members must feel that there can be honest difference of opinion in this matter.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is a question of experience: loans or equity. The hon. Minister may go on. There could be a hundred suggestions. But there ought to be an end to this.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Another point raised was about the Hirakud project and the disposal of the machinery. We want a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for setting up a repairing unit for making the disposal machinery, which

was left over after the completion of the Hirakud project, usable. It has been alleged, and some complaints have been made, as to why, after all, so much time was taken and yet why we have not been able to dispose of them. The fact is, Hirakud project is a project to the value of Rs. 64 crores. After completion, whatever machinery could be used in other projects were disposed of on account. Then, some of the machinery which could not be used were in category B. Good machinery were disposed of for use in other projects. Certain recoveries were credited to the project. But Rs. 50 lakhs worth of machinery in a project of Rs. 64 crores are such that they cannot be used without repairs and without making them usable. That is why an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been asked for setting up a new unit where this machinery could be made usable.

The hon. Member may know that the State Government took charge of this project only on 1st April, 1960. Meanwhile they had been speedily disposing them off. Now they have come with the request for this amount for making this machinery usable and disposable. Whether this amount is much or low, I am not in a position to say. But so far as my information goes, there has been proper estimating and Rs. 5 lakhs would be needed for setting up this factory to make adequate repairs to the machinery and make it usable.

Another point was raised about the question of beautifying the avenues in Bhubaneswar and planting trees. The hon. Member complained that when there is so much shortage of drinking water, we should not go in for this expenditure for beautifying the avenues and planting trees. This is the first time we have heard objection against planting more trees. Apart from beautifying, plantation of trees affects the weather.....

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the hon. Minister look to the break-up of this Rs. 70,000?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: His objection was mainly not that it is Rs. 70,000 but when drinking water is not available, why we are planting trees.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I did not object to planting trees. I said, when there is no drinking water available in the villages, is it necessary to spend Rs. 70,000 in beautifying the new capital? That was my objection.

Mr. Speaker: All of them have got their own places. But can anybody say there should be no tree until all wells are dug? There is a question of proportion.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member means that we are neglecting water supply. It is not a fact. That is what I am precisely explaining. The main ground on which he objects does not hold any water, because there is a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for Bhubaneshwar alone. There is a provision of Rs. 17 lakhs under urban water-supply and also Rs. 10 lakhs for rural water-supply. So, it does not mean that we are neglecting drinking water-supply in the rural or urban areas and we are spending a huge sum of Rs. 70,000 on planting trees and in beautifying the places.

With these words, I commend the demands to the acceptance of the House.

Shri Datar: In Orissa, a rather unusual expression is used, viz. collective co-operative societies. I wanted to know the meaning. I am told they are cooperative societies for collecting materials.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: In the Planning Commission's note, there is no mention about collective co-operative societies.

Mr. Speaker: It is an expression used in Orissa. The hon. Member

must understand it from them. Nobody seems to be responsible for it here.

Two hon. Members have moved cut motions—Shri Mahanty and Shri Panigrahi. Does Shri Mahanty want to press any cut motion?

Shri Mahanty: I want to press all my cut motions.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the cut motions moved by Shri Mahanty to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Is Shri Panigrahi pressing his cut motions?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I will put the cut motions of Shri Chintamani Panigrahi to the vote.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now the question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 48, 51, 55, 58 and 60

The motion was adopted.

16:47 hrs.

**RAILWAY BUDGET—DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS***

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up consideration of the Demands for Grants relating to the Railways. In this connection, I have to announce that a large number of cut motions have been received. Hon. Members who desire to move cut motions may send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes, indicating the number of their cut motions. I shall treat them as having been moved, if the hon. Members in whose names the cut motions stand are present in the House and the cut motions are otherwise in order.

One other question has to be decided by the House, namely, the splitting up of the 10 hours allotted for the discussion of the Demands for Grants between the various Demands. From the list before me, I find that the largest number of cut motions is to Demand No. 1 regarding 'Railway Board'. I would suggest, if the House is agreeable, that out of the 10 hours, we may devote 6 hours to Demand No. 1 and 4 hours for the other 20 Demands.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: So, we take up Demand No. 1 first. Hon. Members may send in slips indicating cut motions relating to this Demand only. Now those hon. Members who have not spoken on the general debate will be given preference.

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): This is only Demand No. 1.

Mr. Speaker: But that is also general—Railway Board. I am now calling Shri Awasthi. Those hon. Members who appear rarely in the House nowadays would not be called. Hon. Members who keep the House going will be given preference.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I keep the House going.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,19,000 be granted to the

President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Railway Board."

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद (बिल्हौर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब हम रेलवे मन्त्रालय सम्बन्धी विभिन्न अनुदानों पर वाद-विवाद करने जा रहे हैं और यदि हम इन अनुमानों को देखें और अनुदान संख्या १ को देखें जो कि रेलवे बोर्ड से सम्बन्धित है, तो कुछ तथ्य बहुत ही स्पष्ट रूप से प्रकाश में आ जाते हैं। प्रथम बात यह है कि रेलवे बोर्ड के अनुदान में जो व्यय दिखाया गया है १९६१-६२ के लिए वह ६८ लाख १६ हजार है। इसके पूर्व के वर्ष में रेलवे बोर्ड का व्यय ६३ लाख ६० हजार था और इससे पूर्व के वर्ष यानी १९५६-६० में वह ८३ लाख ८६ हजार था। इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि विगत दो वर्षों में रेलवे बोर्ड का व्यय ८३ लाख ८६ हजार से बढ़ करके ६८ लाख १६ हजार हो गया है जिसका अर्थ यह होता है कि उस पर व्यय में १४ लाख के करीब कटौती हो गई है।

इसके साथ ही साथ यदि हम रेलवे बोर्ड में अधिकारियों की संख्या को देखें तो पता चलता है कि १९५६-६० के मुकाबले में १९६०-६१ में उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। १९५८-५९ की संख्या नहीं दी गई है। सबसे बड़े प्राश्न की बात यह है कि हमारे रेलवे बोर्ड के सदस्यों की संख्या पांच है, लेकिन इन पांच पांडवों के साथ पांच एडिशनल मेम्बरों को, जो कि टेम्पोरेरी हैं, बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसके साथ ही साथ जो रेलवे बोर्ड के डाइरेक्टर हैं उनके प्रतिरिक्त ज्वायंट डाइरेक्टर, डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर, एसिस्टेंट डाइरेक्टर आदि जो हैं, इन ज्वायंट, डिप्टी और एसिस्टेंटों की सेना भी लगा दी गई है। इनके साथ ही साथ सेक्शन ऑफिसर्स भी बढ़ाये गये हैं। इसके प्रतिरिक्त प्राइवेट सेक्टेड की संख्या भी बढ़ाई गई। वी

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे प्रशासन में सबसे बड़ा हाथ रेलवे बोर्ड का होता है। रेलवे बोर्ड का मुख्य कार्य नीति निर्धारण होता है और सेक्शन आफिसरों के द्वारा जो आपके मण्डलों के कार्यालय हैं उनके द्वारा उस नीति को कार्यरूप में परिणत करने का मुख्य कार्य हुआ करता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अग्रजों के जमाने में हमारे रेलवे बोर्ड के चार या पांच ही मेम्बर हुआ करते थे जो कि समस्त संचालन का कार्य किया करते थे। लेकिन अब उनकी संख्या उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती जाती है और साथ में घन का व्यय भी बढ़ता जाता है। एक तरफ तो रेलवे प्रशासन और सरकार कहती है कि हम अपने व्यय को कम करना चाहते हैं, अधिकारियों की संख्या कम करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यदि हम अपने रेलवे बोर्ड की मद की ओर ध्यान दें तो पायेंगे कि अधिकारियों की संख्या घना आवश्यक रूप से बढ़ती जा रही है। साथ ही हमारा रेलवे बोर्ड इस प्रकार की नीति का पालन कर रहा है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो हमारी रेलें चलती हैं उनमें नोकरशाही का बोलबाला होता जा रहा है।

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : काम भी बहुत बढ़ता जा रहा है।

श्री जगदीश प्रबन्धी : परन्तु दूसरी तरफ तृतीय अर्धी और चर्च अर्धी के रेलवे बोर्ड के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनकी संख्या में कमी की गई है। उनकी संख्या तो कम की जाती है और अधिकारियों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि रेलवे बोर्ड के तृतीय और चतुर्थ अर्धी के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनमें काम करने की शक्ति है, वे भी मनुष्य हैं और वे ठीक काम करते हैं। लेकिन आप उनकी संख्या कम करते हैं, उनको बेकार करते हैं। अगर इस प्रकार से रेलवे बोर्ड का कार्य चलेगा तो निस्सन्देह भारतवर्ष के लिये यह कोई उत्तम लक्षण नहीं है। इसलिये मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करना कि वे इस बात पर

ध्यान दें और रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारियों में जितनी कमी की जा सके उतनी करें। साथ ही रेलवे बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन होना चाहिये। दूसरी बात जिस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि अभी तक प्रशासन चलाने के लिये रेलवे मन्त्रालय, रेलवे बोर्ड, जनरल मैनेजर के कार्यालय और आपके डिप्टी जनरल खण्ड बने हुए हैं, मण्डल बने हुए हैं। आपने जो इतनी संख्या बचा रखी है कार्यालयों की उससे मैं समझता हूँ कि रेलवे प्रशासन को चलाने में और काम के करने में कठिनाई भी होती होगी और साथ में जो कोम्प्लाइन्स प्रश्न सामंजस्य होना चाहिये वह नहीं होता है। इसलिये इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि रेलवे बोर्ड पर जो खर्च बढ़ रहा है उस खर्च को कम करने के लिये आप इस बात पर विचार करें कि रेलवे बोर्ड, रेलवे मन्त्रालय और जनरल मैनेजर कार्यालय के जो व्यय है उनकी संख्या कम की जाय। इसकी जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये आप एक कमेटी नियुक्त करें तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा। इससे आप बहुत सी बातें अनुभव करेंगे और साथ में अनावश्यक रूप से जो खर्च हो रहा है अधिकारियों पर और कार्यालयों पर उसमें कमी होगी और आप एक नया आदर्श कायम कर सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात जिस की तरफ मैं रेलवे बोर्ड का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ वह है रेलवे के ठेकों के सम्बन्ध में। इस सदन में मैंने दो वर्षों के अन्दर बराबर रेलवे बोर्ड का ध्यान आकर्षित किया कि कुछ वर्ष पूर्व ३ करोड़ के ठेके हिन्दुस्तान की ११ बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों को, पूँजीपतियों को, इसलिये दिये गये थे कि वे रेलवे के बंग्स, छोटे छोटे पार्ट्स, पहिये और कल पुर्जें आदि बनायें। वे ठेके कुछ सालों के लिये दिये गये थे। वे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन ११ ठेकों में से दो व्यक्ति जिन को ठेके दिये गये थे, २८, २८ लाख ६० के, उन्होंने अपना काम पूरा नहीं किया। लेकिन उन के ठेकों की जिम्मेदारी

[श्री जगदीश प्रवस्थी]

बढ़ाई गई। न उनके पास भूमि है और न उनके पास साधन हैं जिनसे वे अपना काम पूरा कर सकें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन ११ बड़े बड़े व्यक्तियों को ३ करोड़ ६० के ठेके दिये गए थे उनका अब क्या भविष्य है। कानपुर नगर की दो बड़ी बड़ी फर्मों, सिंह इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स और जे० के० ग्राह्वरन, को २८, २८ लाख ६० के ठेके दिये गये। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि चार वर्ष हो गये, अभी तक मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूँ कि कानपुर नगर की दो बड़ी बड़ी फर्मों जिन को ५६ लाख ६० के ठेके दिये गये थे, उन शर्तों को पूरा नहीं कर सकी हैं। फिर भी उन का जीवन बढ़ाया जाता है। अभी हाल में सिंह इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स ने, जितने उनके पास कारखाने हैं उनके संचालन के लिये, राज्य सरकार से ५० लाख ६० कर्ज लिया। उसके बाद उन्होंने १० लाख ६० की जमीन वहाँ के बोर्ड से २ लाख ६० में ले ली। लेकिन काम शुरू नहीं हुआ। अभी हम उड़ीसा की बहस कर रहे थे। जे० के० ग्रुप को २५ लाख ६० का लोन उड़ीसा में कागज की मिल खोलने के लिये दिया गया है। उसको २८ लाख ६० का ठेका रेलवे बोर्ड की तरफ से दिया जाता है। फिर भी कोई काम पूरा नहीं होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्री महोदय इस बात का जवाब दें कि जब हम बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों को रेलवे की तरफ से लाखों रुपये के ठेके देते हैं, तब हम उनसे समय पर काम क्यों नहीं लेते हैं। आखिरकार रेलवे का पैसा जनता का पैसा है। यह पब्लिक एन्डरटेकिंग है। इस में बैठकों के नाम पर बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों को धन दे कर उन से समय पर काम न लेना और उन के समय को और बढ़ा देना बढ़ा गम्भीर बिषय है। मैं ने गत वर्ष भी इस और ध्यान आकर्षित किया था, लेकिन वे ठेके अब भी बिद्यमान हैं पर काम नहीं हुआ है। जनता के नाम पर उन ठेकों को खत्म किया जाय और जो बितरजन लोको है, जहाँ पर काम होता है,

सब चीजों को बनाने का, रेलवे वहीं पर यह चीजें बनवाये और इन पूँजीपतियों से अपना पीछा छुड़ाये।

रेलवे मंत्रालय ने घोषणा कर रखी है कि छोटे मोटे ठेके हम सहकार समितियों को दे देंगी। मैं किसी घटना विशेष का वर्णन करना नहीं चाहता। रेलवे मंत्रालय ने और रेलवे बोर्ड ने सहकारी समितियों और को-ऑप-रेशन की वृद्धि के लिये सहकारी समिति बनाये जाने का नियम कर रखा है, लेकिन जब भी सहकार समितियाँ छोटे मोटे ठेकों के लिये कोशिश करती हैं और आवेदन पत्र देती हैं तो व्यक्तिगत ठेकेदारों को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है और सहकार समितियों को यह कह कर भ्रमण कर दिया जाता है कि आप ने जो डेढ़ या दो हजार ६० की जमानत का नियम बना रखा है उस को उन्होंने जमा नहीं किया और इसलिये ठेका नहीं मिलेगा। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि एक ओर तो आप सहकार समितियों को प्रोत्साहन देने की बात करते हैं दूसरी ओर उन को व्यक्तिगत लोगों के समकक्ष रख कर इतनी लम्बी रकम की जमानत रखते हैं, यह अनुचित बात है। यदि सहकार समितियों को प्रोत्साहन देने की आप की नीति है तो फिर उन की जमानत वाली जो शर्त है उस में छूट दीजाये। आप इस की जांच कीजिये कि कहां कहां पर सहकार समितियों को ठेके नहीं दिये गये और व्यक्तिगत ठेकेदारों को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया। आप चाहें तो इस के उदाहरण मिल सकेंगे। मैं केवल कानपुर नगर की एक घटना का वर्णन करना चाहता हूँ जहाँ पर दो वर्षों से कुछ संगठनों ने को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी बना कर ठेका मांगा। लेकिन ठेका उन को नहीं दिया जाता है, दूसरों को दे दिया जाता है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इस बात को देखें।

मुझे मालूम होता है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने यह भी नियम सा बनाया है कि जो छोटे-छोटे ठेके दिये जाते हैं वे स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को न

दे कर लोगों को खुश करने की दृष्टि से, पक्षपात करने के लिये बाहर के लोगों को दिये जायें। आप इस बात को देखिये कि रेलवे मंत्रालय की नीति स्पष्ट न होने के कारण जो छोटे मोटे ठेके दिये जाने हैं वे बाहर वालों को मिलते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को ठेके दिये जायें। आज तो व्यक्तियों को एक प्रदेश से ला कर दूसरे प्रदेश में ठेके दिये जाते हैं, इस से पक्षपात स्पष्ट प्रतीत होता है : मैं चाहूंगा कि ठेके के सम्बन्ध में जो आज इस प्रकार का पक्षपातपूर्ण नीति और खुशामद की नीति बरती जा रही है उस की ओर रेलवे मंत्री ध्यान दें और इस प्रकार का रवैया अपनायें जिस से भविष्य में इस प्रकार की बातें न हों।

इस के साथ ही साथ रेलवे मंत्रालय ने कुछ समय पूर्व अपनी यह नीति घोषित की थी कि वे कुछ नान सिलेक्शन पोस्ट रक्खेंगे जिस में केवल सीनियरिटी के आधार पर रेलवे कर्मचारियों को तरक्की मिलेगी। यह बड़ा अच्छा नियम था। सिलेक्शन में चूँकि आम तौर से भ्रष्टाचार, पक्षपात, घुसखोरी आदि की बहुत सी बातें हुआ करती थीं, इस लिये आप ने इस नियम को रक्खा था, लेकिन एक तरफ तो आप ने नानसिलेक्शन पोस्ट के लिये सीनियरिटी रक्खा और साथ ही साथ उस सीनियरिटी के साथ सूटेबिलिटी शब्द भी जोड़ दिया। और सूटेबिलिटी के नाम पर भिन्न भिन्न रैंकों में वही पक्षपात, घुसखोरी और वही भ्रष्टाचार होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

17 hrs.

रेलवे उप मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : सूटेबिलिटी हमेशा रही है, सूटेबिलिटी और सीनियरिटी दोनों हमेशा रही हैं।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद : आप ने इन पोस्टों का नाम सिलेक्शन पोस्ट रक्खा है। लेकिन सूटेबिलिटी का तो कोई टेस्ट नहीं है। या तो आप इन को सिलेक्शन पोस्ट न कहिये या सूटेबिलिटी की बात न रखिये। ऐसा करने

से वही पुराने तरीके आ जाते हैं जिन से भ्रष्टाचार पनपता है। और सिलेक्शन पोस्ट का महत्व नष्ट हो जाता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बात पर विचार करें।

इस के साथ साथ मैं ट्रेन एग्जामिनर्स के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हड़ताल हुई थी उस समय आप ने घोषणा की थी और सैंकिड पे कमीशन ने भी कहा था कि उन का वेतन १८० रुपये से २४० रुपये तक का रहेगा। आप ने इस के लिये प्रावधान दिया था। लेकिन जब हड़ताल समाप्त हो गयी तो वह प्रावधान भी चला गया और उन का प्रारम्भिक वेतन १५० रुपया कर दिया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार जो वचन दे उस पर उसे कायम रहना चाहिये। इस पर आप विचार कीजिये। सारे देश में इस प्रकार के चार हजार कर्मचारी हैं जो वेगन्स और कोचेज को एग्जामिन करने हैं, जो ट्रेन के मूवमेंट को चैक करते हैं। अगर आप इन को ठीक वेतन नहीं देंगे तो काम ठीक नहीं होगा। इसलिये आप को इन को सन्तुष्ट रखना चाहिये।

इसी के साथ साथ जो इन के काम का तरीका आप ने रक्खा है वह ठीक नहीं है। आप इन को एक कोच या वैगन को एग्जामिन करने के लिये एक मिनट का समय देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इतने कम समय में कोई भी ठीक प्रकार से वैगन को या कोच को एग्जामिन नहीं कर सकेगा। हमलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि या तो आप इन लोगों का समय बढ़ा दीजिये या अगर ऐसा क न कर सकें तो इन की संख्या बढ़ा दीजिये। केवल नाम मात्र के लिये वैगन या कोच को एग्जामिन करने से काम नहीं चल सकता।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं कुछ अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। इन मांगों का मैं ने कटमोशन में जिक्र किया है। कामपुर जिले में नारबर्न, नार्थ ईस्टर्न और सेंट्रल रेलवे का संचालन होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि

[श्री जगदीश भवस्वी]

सेन्ट्रल रेलवे पर पामा भीमसेन के बीच में बिनौर स्टेशन बना दिया जाये। इस के लिये जनता बहुत दिनों से मांग करती आ रही है लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप उस पर विचार करें और वहां पर एक स्टेशन खोला जाये।

इसी प्रकार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर बिलहौर तथा उत्तरीका के बीच में धौर सलार के फर्नग स्टेशन के लिये भी जनता की बहुत दिनों से मांग है। इस स्टेशन के न होने से जनता को बड़ा कष्ट होता है। इस के लिये जब मांग की जाती है तो जवाब दिया जाता है कि जनता वहां चैन खींचती है। आप को यह देखना चाहिये कि आखिर जनता ऐसा क्यों करती है। आप उम की जांच कीजिये। मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर वहां पर एक स्टेशन बन जाये तो जनता चैन खींचना बन्द कर दे। लेकिन कुछ रेलवे के अधिकारी झूठी प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न बना कर जनता के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करने है और जनता की मांग को पूरा नहीं करने। मैं समझता हूं कि जनतन्त्र में जनता की मांग सर्वोपरि महत्व रखती है। इस की ओर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आप ने पांच सौ मील या उस से ज्यादा दूरी की यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को सोने की सुविधा प्रदान की है। लेकिन लम्बी गाड़ियों में जो आपने सोने के लिये डिब्बे लगाये हैं वे तीन टायर सीट वाले हैं जिन में यात्रियों को बड़ा कष्ट होता है। इन यात्रियों के साथ ही आप दूसरे कम दूरी वाले यात्रियों को ३ रुपया ७० नये पैसे ले कर सोने की सुविधा देते हैं। इन तीन टायर वाली मीटों के कारण यात्रियों को बड़ा कष्ट होता है। मेरा मुझाब है कि कम से कम उन यात्रियों के लिये जिनसे आप ३ रुपया ७० नये पैसे लेते हैं, तीन टायर वाले डिब्बों में स्थान न दें। मेरा मुझाब है कि इन तीन टायर की सीट वाले डिब्बों को खत्म करना चाहिये और उन के स्थान पर दो टायर

की सीट वाले डिब्बों को लाना चाहिये। इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर अडोल मकनपर में, जो एक अच्छा स्टेशन है, हमारे प्रदेश का सब से बड़ा जानवरों का मेला लगता है। पहले इस मेले के समय लोगों को कैटिल वैन पर्याप्त संख्या में मिल जाते थे लेकिन अब कम वैन मिलते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इनमें वृद्धि होनी चाहिए और सरकार की यह नीति भी है कि इस प्रकार के मेले बढ़ें। इससे ग्राम पाम के किसानों को बहुत लाभ होता है और दूसरे लोगों को भी लाभ होता है। इस मेले में बहुत दूर दूर से व्यापारी आते हैं। उनको सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये। वहां पर लाखों यात्रियों का जमाव होता है। स्टेशन छोटा है। यह भरी है कि आप मेले के समय टेम्पोरेरी बेटिंग शेड बना देने हैं लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि वहां पर स्थायी रूप से लम्बा चौड़ा बेटिंग हाल बनाया जाए।

कानपुर नगर उत्तर प्रदेश का बहुत बड़ा नगर है। लेकिन यहां से या लखनऊ से दक्षिण भारत को जाने के लिए कोई गाड़ी नहीं है। झांसी से एक बोगी चलती है जो कि जी० टी० में जुड़ती है। उसमें जगह की कमी रहती है। इसके अतिरिक्त चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के और दक्षिण भारत के लोग एक दूसरे की भाषा नहीं समझते हैं इसलिए उनमें आपस में झगड़ा होता है। और इससे थंड क्लास के यात्रियों को तकलीफ होती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि आप एक ट्रेन न चला सकें तो लखनऊ से या कानपुर से दक्षिण भारत के लिए एक बोगी लगा दें जो कि जी० टी० में लगायी जाए।

इसी तरह से बम्बई हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत बड़ा व्यापारिक नगर है और कानपुर

भी बहुत बड़ा व्यापारिक नगर है। लेकिन कानपुर से एक भी बोगी बम्बई के लिए नहीं जाती। इससे यात्रियों को कष्ट होता है। लखनऊ से एक बोगी चलती है। इसलिए यात्री कानपुर से उसमें जाकर बैठते हैं और उनको बड़ा कष्ट होता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बम्बई के लिए कानपुर से भी एक बोगी लगाई जाए।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो ये दो तीन मांगें मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं उन पर आप विचार करेंगे।

श्री राधे लाल श्याम (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे प्रशासन ने पिछले वर्षों में जो प्रगति की है उसके लिए वह प्रशंसा का पात्र है। कुछ अच्छी बातें हुई हैं और भी बहुत कुछ करना है। मैं कुछ थोड़ी बातों की तरफ रेलवे बोर्ड का ध्यान आकर्षित करने चाहता हूँ।

सबसे पहले रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को जो वरदी दी जाती है उसके बारे में मुझको खाम तोर से कुछ कहना है। करीब १२ लाख रेलवे कर्मचारी हैं जिनको यूनीफार्म दी जाती है और उनमें से अधिकतर को उसमें असन्तोष है। जहाँ कहीं भी मैं जाता हूँ और इस विषय में लोगों से पूछता हूँ तो उनको असन्तुष्ट पाता हूँ। इस असन्तोष को दूर करना चाहिए। उनको असन्तोष इस कारण है कि जो यूनीफार्म उनके लिए बनवायी जाती है वह उनके ठीक नाप की नहीं होती। मैंने एक गाई का कोट देखा कि उसको दोनों साइड्स ही नहीं मिलती थीं। उनमें चार छः इंच का अन्तर रहता था। इसी तरह मैंने देखा कि कुछ लोगों की पैंट चार चार छः छः इंच ऊंची थीं। नारदन, सैटन, वेस्टन जिस रेलवे में भी मैं जाता हूँ यही चीज देखता हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि एक आदमी को बम्बई में नमाम कर्मचारियों के लिए यूनीफार्म बनाने का ठेका दे दिया

गया है। बहुत से लोग उससे कपड़ा ले लेते हैं। लेकिन वह पांच गज देता है जब कि उनको ६ गज मिलता है। कर्मचारी अपने पास से पैसा खर्च करके उस कमी को पूरा करते हैं और अपने लिए यूनीफार्म बनवाते हैं। या बहुत से कर्मचारी पांच पांच दस दस रुपया अपने पास से खर्च करके छोटी को बड़ी और बड़ी को छोटी करवाते हैं। अंग्रेजों के समय में यह बात नहीं होती थी। खेद है कि स्वतंत्र होने के बाद यह बात हो रही है। कर्मचारी अपने पास से सिलाई देने को तैयार हैं अगर उनको कपड़ा दे दिया जाए। तो जहाँ लाखों आदमियों को ड्रेस देने का सवाल है तो आपको देखना चाहिए कि उनको ठीक ड्रेस मिले क्योंकि ड्रेस का मनुष्य के मन पर बड़ा असर पड़ता है। अगर ड्रेस ठीक न हो तो उसको दुःख होता है क्योंकि वह देखने में खराब लगता है। आप एक एक आदमी को तीन तीन चार चार ड्रेस देते हैं और इस तरह से लाखों रुपया दूसरे लोग कमाते हैं, लेकिन कर्मचारियों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। इस अंगन्तोष को दूर करने की ओर शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि आपने ५०० मील से अधिक के यात्रियों को बगैर सरचाज दिये हुये रिजर्वेशन की सुविधा दी हुई है वह एक स्वागत योग्य चीज है। मैंने उस में सफर किया है और मैंने देखा है कि कई दफे लोग बच्चों के नाम पर जिनका कि उनको प्राधा टिकट पड़ता है पूरी बर्थ से लेते हैं लेकिन उस बर्थ का वह मोने में उपयोग नहीं करते हैं और उस पर समान रखते हैं जो कि मेरी समझ में उसका उचित उपयोग नहीं है। अब अगर कोई उस सुविधा का सही उपयोग न करे तो वह बर्थ दूसरों को एलीट कर दी जानी चाहिये लेकिन प्राज होता यह है कि वे उस बर्थ का मोने में प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं और उन पर समान रखते हैं और

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

दूसरे यात्रियों को जो कि बर्थ रिजर्व करना चाहते हैं और उसका सोने में उपयोग करना चाहते हैं उनको वह नहीं मिलती है जिसके कि कारण उनको बड़ी तकलीफ और असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है। अब चूंकि बगैर कोई सरचार्ज दिये रिजर्वेशन हो जाता है इस लिये बर्थ बच्चे के नाम पर रिजर्व करा लेते हैं लेकिन उस बर्थ का इस्तेमाल सोने में न करके सामान उस पर रखते हैं। मेरा इस बारे में सुझाव है कि ऐसी बर्थ जिनका कि उपयोग सोने में किया जाय उनको दूसरे जरूरतमंद लोगों को देने का आदेश हो जाना चाहिये।

रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा स्टेट होम डिलीवरी और कनेक्शन आफ गुड्स फ्रॉम दि हाउसेज की जो व्यवस्था जारी की गई है यह बड़ी अच्छी और स्वागत योग्य व्यवस्था है और मैं चाहता हूं कि मध्यप्रदेश में भी इसे प्रारम्भ किया जाय। अब इन्दौर, जबलपुर, भूपाल और ग्वालियर आदि यह बड़े बड़े शहर हैं और इस तरह की व्यवस्था वहां पर भी प्रारम्भ करनी चाहिये। हमारा इतना बड़ा राज्य है उसमें भी कहीं कहीं पर इसकी शुरूआत करें।

मेरे क्षेत्र में उज्जैन से नागदा को जहां ८ घंटे में तीन गाड़ियां चलती हैं वहां १६ घंटे में एक भी गाड़ी नहीं है। मैंने यह सुझाव कई दफे पहले भी रक्खा है और आज फिर मैं उसको रखना चाहता हूं कि एक रैक जो रात को १२ बजे नागदा से आता है वह दूसरे दिन १२ बजे तक खाली पड़ा रहता है और उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं होता है इसलिये उससे सुबह को एक गाड़ी चालू कर सकते हैं। मैंने देखा है कि रात के पीने घाठ बजे के बाद दूसरे दिन के १२ बजे तक एक भी ट्रेन नहीं है जब कि महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियां जैसे जनता एक्सप्रेस जो कि सुबह वहां पहुंचती है उससे जाने वालों को कोई गाड़ी नहीं है

उसका कोई कनेक्शन नहीं है। इसी तरह से फ्रांटियर मेल से जिनको जाना होता है उनको जाने के लिये कोई गाड़ी नहीं है। इसी तरीके से सुबह को मथुरा बड़ौदा लोकल से जाने वालों को भी कोई गाड़ी का कनेक्शन नहीं है। भूपाल से रात को तीन बजे जो उज्जैन गाड़ी आती है उससे आने वाले यात्री जो आगे रतलाम या मंसौर वगैरह जाना चाहते हैं उनको भी कोई कनेक्शन नहीं है। इसलिये मैं एक बार फिर यही सुझाव दूंगा कि एक रैक जो रात को १२ बजे नागदा से आता है और दूसरे दिन १२ बजे तक खाली पड़ा रहता है उसको चालू करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रीजनल कौंसिल बनी हुई है वहां यह सुझाव भेज सकते हैं।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : जी रीजनल कौंसिल में भी मैंने इस चीज को रखा है लेकिन मेरा अपना अनुभव यह रहा है कि वहां पर अपनी बातों को रखे २, २ माल हो जाते हैं लेकिन वह पूरी नहीं हो पाती हैं और मैं इस लिये यह उपयुक्त समझता हूं कि उन बातों को यहां पर अपने रेलवे मिनিসटर साहब के सामने पुनः रख दू जो कि जनता के दुःख दर्द को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह समझ सकते हैं

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We have regular meeting with M. Ps. at which the General Manager is also present. We have such meetings every session. If this point is raised there, we will certainly attend to it.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : उस में भी मैंने उठाया था।

दूसरी चीज में यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सदन को यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि इन्दौर-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी ३१ दिन में से २६ दिन लेट आती है। इस चीज को कई दफे रीजनल कौंसिल में भी रक्खा, वहां बम्बई जाकर रक्खा लेकिन अभी तक बही

बेढंगी रफ्तार जारी है और उसमें कोई सुधार नहीं होता है। यह बड़े दुःख और शर्म का विषय है कि रेलवे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इसको भी नहीं सुधार सकता। महीने में २७, २८ दिन गाड़ी लेट चले आखिर यह क्या बात है? अब जो डिफिकल्टी के लिये कहा जाय तो क्या दूसरी गाड़ियों में वह डिफिकल्टी नहीं है? क्या दूसरी गाड़ियां हमेशा इसी तरीके से लेट होती हैं? मैंने इस की बाबत कई दफा पहले ध्यान दिलाया है और आज पुनः बड़े जोर के साथ इस सदन के मार्फत यह चीज रखना चाहता हूँ कि यह अव्यवस्था दूर होनी चाहिये।

डिपार्टमेंटल कंटरिंग के बारे में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि यद्यपि कई भाइयों ने उसकी तारीफ की है ताहम मैं तो आपसे यही कहूंगा कि पहले हालत जो कुछ अच्छी थी वह अब धीरे धीरे बिगड़ती जा रही है। अब मेरे जो भाई नाश्ता वगैरह करते हैं और दिन दो, दो और चार-चार मंता खाते हैं उनका तो आज जो भोजन रेलवे से मिलता है उससे पेट भले ही भर जाय लेकिन उन आदमियों को जो दो बार केवल रोटी खाते हैं उनका पेट तो बिल्कुल नहीं भर सकता। अब फुलके कहने को तो चार दिये जाते हैं लेकिन वह छोटे छोटे और हलके हलके दिये जाते हैं और उनसे आदमी का पेट नहीं भर पाता है। अब होता यह है कि कोई स्टैंडर्ड तो फिक्स है नहीं और वह थोड़ा सा आटा लेकर उसी में चार फुलके बना देते हैं और इसलिये मेरा यह सुझाव है कि उसके वास्ते कोई एक स्टैंडर्ड होना चाहिये कि इस वजन के फुलके होंगे। यही हालत चावल की है। उसका भी आज कोई स्टैंडर्ड नहीं है बस थोड़ा सा परोसा दिया जाता है। इस लिये चावल का भी एक स्टैंडर्ड होना चाहिये कि चावल जो दिया जायेगा वह इतना होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनके बारे में कोई एक स्टैंडर्ड फिक्स किया जाये और जो सराही है उसको सुधारा जाय।

गुना-उज्जैन लाइन का सर्वे हो चुका है। उसका बजट में प्रविजन है। बहुत थोड़ा सा सर्वे बाकी रह गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन्होंने जो नया सर्वे किया है उसमें इस को शाजापुर से तराना होकर आगे तराना रोड में मिला दिया जाय। वह तद्सील हैडक्वार्टर भी है और उसको अगर वह शामिल कर लें तो उससे सड़क से भी लाइन दूर हो जायगी और लोग रन में जाकर एससे रेलवे को भी फाइदा होगा जनता को तो होगा ही। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इस उज्जैन-गुना लाइन को शाजापुर से तराना होकर तरानारोड तक बढ़ा दें।

हमारे इतने बड़े प्रदेश में एक मेल ट्रेन की बहुत जरूरत है। मैंने पहले भी कहा है अहमदाबाद से कलकत्ता तक बाया नागदा उज्जैन, भूपाल, बीना, और कटनी एक मेल ट्रेन रन की जाय लेकिन वह अभी तक शुरू नहीं की गई है। एक मेल ट्रेन की मांग इस प्रदेश में भर्ग से रही है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि अभी आप फिलहाल एक मालवा मेल अहमदाबाद और भूपाल के बीच में शुरू करें और मैं समझता हूँ कि उस से लोगों को बहुत फायदा होगा। ऐसी मेल ट्रेन की बहुत जरूरत है और आज जो यात्रा में घंटों लगते हैं वे न लग कर लोगों को आराम पहुँचेगा और उनका कम समय लगेगा।

हमारे प्रदेश में नैरोगेज लाईन काफी है और एक समय तो घाना चाहिये था जब कभी न कभी नैरोगेज के बजाय कोई दूसरी रेलगाड़ी की वहाँ पर व्यवस्था हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि खालियर से मिड़ लाइन को अगर उसको मिड़ के आगे बढ़ा कर इटावा तक जोड़ दिया जाये तो उचित होगा और उस से दूसरी रेलगाड़ियों पर जो ज्यादा लोड है वह किसी कदर कम हो सकता है और यह बहुत लम्बा रास्ता जो है वह बहुत छोटा हो सकता है। इसलिये इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। खालियर से शिवपुरी जो नैरोगेज है उसकी बजाय डीग्रेज बना दिया

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जाय और उसको गिवपुर के आगे सवाई माधोपुर या कोटा तक मिला देना चाहिये और ऐसा करने से दूसरी गाड़ियों पर जो ज्यादा लोड होता है वह कम हो सकता है।

मेरा एक निवेदन यह भी है कि हमारे यहां उज्जैन में एक विक्रम युनिवर्सिटी है और जैसा कि आप को पता ही होगा कि वहां पर काफी एजुकेशनलिस्ट्स आते रहते हैं लेकिन यह देखने में आया है कि वहां आने में थोड़ा परेशान करने हैं क्यों कि उनका आर क्लास में फर्स्ट क्लास में जगह नहीं मिलती है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस इन्दौर बिलासपुर ट्रेन में एक कोच लगा दी जाये जिनमें कि फर्स्ट क्लास, मेकैण्ड क्लास और थर्ड क्लास भी हो। ऐसी व्यवस्था करने से लोगों को सहूलियत होगी। अब होता यह है इन्दौर से जो गाड़ी आती है उसमें फर्स्ट क्लास भरा हुआ होता है और लोगों को उनी कारण बड़ी तकलीफ होती है और इस लिये लोग आने में हिचकते हैं। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस आंग ध्यान देंगे।

एक अंतिम बात मूल रेलवेज में टिकटनेम ट्रेवल के बारे में कहनी है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी अपने भाषण में उसका जिक्र किया है और यह स्वीकार किया है कि यह समस्या अभी भी हल नहीं हुई है। अब रेलवे बोर्ड ने जो टिकटस ट्रेवल के आंकड़े दिये हैं वे तो उन्हीं तक सीमित हैं जिनको कि रेलवेज ने बगैर टिकट सफर करते हुये डिफेक्ट किया है लेकिन उनमें अलावा हजारों लोगों ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो कि बगैर टिकट सफर करते हुये पकड़े नहीं जाते और उनका शुमार इन आंकड़ों में नहीं है और वास्तव में देखा जाये तो ऐसे लोगों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। अब इनका एंग ही इलाज है और वह है कोरीडोर ट्रेन चलाया जाना। कोरीडोर ट्रेन ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ायी जानी चाहिये ताकि टिकट बेक्स चलती रेलगाड़ी में एक डिब्बे से दूसरे

में जाकर यात्रियों को चँक कर सकें। अब आज हालत यह है कि जो लोग बगैर टिकट सफर करते हैं वे भी तो होशियार होते हैं और जहां गाड़ी स्टेशन पर रुकी वे गाड़ी से उतर आते हैं और देखते रहते हैं कि टिकट चँकर महाशय किस डिब्बे में जा रहे हैं और वे उसमें न जाकर और कहीं बैठे रहते हैं और इस तरह चकमा देने में सफल हो जाते हैं और पकड़ में नहीं आते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि कोरीडोर ट्रेन की अधिक व्यवस्था की जाय और उनके बनाने में जो रेलवेज का खर्च आयेगा उसके मुकाबले में उन्हें इस व्यवस्था से जो आमदनी प्राप्त हो सकेगी वह बहुत ज्यादा होगी। बस इन थोड़े से सुझावों को रखते हुए मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

श्री जंगडे (बिलासपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, युद्ध के पहले सवारी गाड़ियों और जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों की जो गति थी उसको हमने बाद में बढ़ाया और एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन के बीच में पहले उस गाड़ी को पहुंचने में कितना समय लगता था और अब कितना लगता है उसकी यदि आप तुलना करें तो आपको ज्ञात होगा कि पहले और अब में काफी अन्तर है। युद्ध के पहले जिस गाड़ी को नागपुर से दिल्ली या कलकत्ते से बम्बई, कलकत्ते से नागपुर या नागपुर से मद्रास तक किसी भी एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक एक टरमिनस से दूसरे टरमिनस तक जो उसका रनिंग टाइम था और आज जो उसका अभी रनिंग टाइम है उन दोनों टाइमिंग्स की तुलना करेंगे तो आपको उनमें अन्तर मिलेगा। मैं ने इसको अपनी दो, तीन कमेटीयों में कहा, एम० पीज कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में कहा था कि वास्तव में गाड़ियों की स्पीड नहीं बढ़ती है बल्कि उनका रनिंग टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाता है। अब जब लोग शोरगुल करते हैं और आलोचना करते हैं तब यह रेलवे अधिकारी रेल के रनिंग टाइम को बढ़ा देते हैं ताकि लोगों को इस धोखे में डाला जा सके कि गाड़ी

ठीक समय पर चलती है। अभी हमारे ब्यास जी ने बतलाया था कि इंदौर-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन का रनिंग टाइम बढ़ा दिया गया है अर्थात् १६ घंटे से २१ घंटे कर दिया है फिर भी देर से चलने की शिकायत आती ही रहती है। आज हमारे देश को स्वतंत्र हुए १२ साल हो गये। हमने इस बीच में अपनी लाइंस की कैपेसिटी बढ़ायी, क्रीसिंग स्टेशंस बढ़ाये और लाइनों जो कि पहले ६० पौंड की थीं उनको हमने ६० पौंड और उससे भी अधिक बढ़ायी। लेकिन यह मजबूती बढ़ाने के बाद भी हम देखने हैं कि गाड़ियां लेट चलती हैं और रनिंग टाइम को बढ़ा दिया गया है। आज के जमाने में हर क्षेत्र में कार्य तेजी और शीघ्रता से हो रहा है, लेकिन यह खेद की बात है कि हमारी गाड़ियां धीमी गति से चल रही हैं। मेरा मुझाव यह है कि इस बात की जांच करने के लिये कि हमारे देश में गाड़ियां क्यों लेट चलती हैं, ग्रान-इंडिया रैल्वल पर एक स्कीनिंग कमेटी होनी चाहिए। यह कमेटी गाड़ियों के लेट चलने के कारणों पर विचार करे और उन को शीघ्रगामी करने के उपायों के मुझाव दे। आज स्थिति यह है कि यदि साउथ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे से इस विषय में शिकायत की जाये, तो वे कहते हैं कि हम को इस के लिये सेंट्रल रेलवे का को-ऑपरेशन चाहिए, यदि वह सहयोग देंगे, तभी यह काम हो सकेगा। इसी प्रकार सेंट्रल रेलवे के अधिकारी सदर्न रेलवे पर आरोप लगाते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम को उस से कनेक्शन जोड़ना पड़ता है, इस लिये जब तक उन से सहयोग नहीं मिलेगा, हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि सब रेलवेज एक दूसरे पर आरोप लगाती हैं और तरह तरह के बहाने बनाती हैं, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि गाड़ियां अभी भी लेट चलती हैं और इस दिशा में कोई सुधार नहीं हो रहा है। जैसा कि मैं ने अभी मुझाव दिया है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान की रेलवेज की गति को बढ़ाने पर विचार करने के लिये एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिए, ताकि देश भर में सब गाड़ियों

को शीघ्रगामी बनाया जा सके।

इस सम्बन्ध में हम यह भी देखते हैं कि जिस व्यक्ति को चार सौ, पांच सौ या छः सौ मील की यात्रा करनी हो, उस को पैसेंजर गाड़ी से ही जाना पड़ता है और उस को कोई फास्ट गाड़ी नहीं मिलती है। मैं इस प्रकार के कई उदाहरण बता सकता हूं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये हमारी पालिमी यह होनी चाहिए कि हर एक यात्री को देश के किसी भी कोने तक जाने के लिये शीघ्रगामी गाड़ी उपलब्ध हो सके। मैं आप को उदाहरण के रूप में यह बताना चाहता हूं कि बिलासपुर से कोटा जाने में छः सौ मील की दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है, लेकिन वहां कोई शीघ्रगामी गाड़ी नहीं मिलती है। नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे में लोगों को दो सौ मील से ज्यादा सवारी-गाड़ी पर जाना पड़ता है और समय बरबाद करना पड़ता है।

अब मैं कंटीरिंग के विषय में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। आज-काल हम देखते हैं कि हम वहां काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की तन्स्बाह बांध देते हैं, लेकिन वे क्या करते हैं कि दो चार घाली परोसने के बाद कठ देते हैं कि अब गाड़ी छूटने वाली है, अब खाना नहीं दिया जा सकता है। इस लिये कंटीरिंग में सुधार तभी हो सकता है यदि कमीशन एजेन्सी का पुरानी पद्धति को फिर से लागू किया जाये। हम के बिना दखल नहीं आयेगी और यात्रियों को कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलेगी। अभी हमारे मित्र, श्री ब्यास, ने भी कहा है कि भोजन के सम्बन्ध में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। जहां तक ब्रांच-लाइनों का सम्बन्ध है, भोजन में क्वालिटी और क्वाण्टिटी—गुण और परिणाम—दोनों दृष्टियों से सुधार नहीं हुआ है। इन दोनों में सुधार की अव्यक्त आवश्यकता है और प्रशासन को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हम हर साल देखते हैं कि रेलवे के एस्टाब्लिशमेंट बाजिज-स्थापना का खर्च—बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि प्रमुख काम के लिये कितने का कंट्रैक्ट दिया जाता

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

हैं और उस में कितना खर्च होता है, इस विषय में बारीकी से जांच नहीं की जाती है। न तो मंत्री महोदय और न ही रेलवे बोर्ड के आफिसर इस और ध्यान देते हैं। यदि कोई छः मील सम्बी लाइन के लिये छः लाख का एस्टीमेट बना देता है, तो कोई इस बात की जांच पड़ताल नहीं करता है कि उस में वाकई चार लाख रुपया खर्च होता है बल्कि छः लाख रुपये की स्वीकृति दे दी जाती है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इन बातों की बारीकी से जांच की जाये। इस से रेलवे विभाग के करोड़ों रुपये बच सकते हैं।

हम देश में समाजवादी समाज स्थापित करने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक रेलवे के कंट्रैक्ट्स का सम्बन्ध है, पचास पचास लाख और दो दो करोड़ रुपये का ठेका एक एक ठेकेदार का दे देते हैं। अच्छा हो यदि इस को बेक-अप कर के दो, चार, पांच लाख के ठेके लेबरजं की कोन्पार्टेक्टिव सोसायटीज को दे दिये जायें। बड़े बड़े ठेकेदार रुपया, डेढ़ रुपया एक मजदूर को दे कर काम लेते हैं, लेकिन एक एक मजदूर को पीछे चार पांच रुपये कमा लेते हैं। इस नीति का परिणाम यह है कि पूजीपति तो लक्ष्मपति होते जा रहे हैं और गरीब और गरीब हो रहे हैं। इस लिये लेबरजं की कोन्पार्टेक्टिव सोसायटीज को इम्पेन्टिव देना चाहिए और उनको एनकरेज करना चाहिए और बड़े बड़े ठेकेदारों को काम देने की पद्धति को तोड़ कर बेक-अप कर के ठेके देने चाहिए, ताकि देहात के भ्रादमी भी ठेका ले सके। रेलवेज इतनी बड़ी प्रॉडक्टिव है, इतना बड़ा उद्योग है कि देश के छोटे से छोटे भ्रादमी को भी उसमें हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए।

अब मैं रेलवे राजस्व के अप्रगमन—पिलफ्रेज आफ रेलवे रेबन्ड—के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हम अक्सर कहते हैं कि जनता बिना टिकट के रेलों में यात्रा कर रही है, लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि रेलवे के

द्वितीय, तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी ही रेलवे राजस्व के अप्रगमन के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं। यदि किसी स्टेशन मास्टर या टिकट कलेक्टर के चार पांच दोस्त आए तो वे उनको कह देते हैं कि चुपके चुपके चले जाओ। अगर इसकी पूरी तरह जांच की जाये, तो इस प्रकार बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले लाखों व्यक्ति आपको मिलेंगे। टिकट कलेक्टर गेट कीपर की तरह एक स्टेशन पर बैठा रहता है। उसके पास कोई फिजिकल वर्क नहीं होता है। उन लोगों की तनखाह बढ़ाने की बात तो की जाती है, लेकिन उनके कर्तव्यों की ओर कभी ध्यान नहीं दिलाया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त जब तक उनकी प्रापर सुपरविजन और प्रापर चेकिंग न हो, तब तक इस दिशा में सुधार होना कठिन है। ट्रेड यूनियन आरगनाइजेशन्स कर्मचारियों की तनखाह के विषय में आन्दोलन चलाती हैं, लेकिन उनके कलेक्टर और कर्तव्य-पालन की भावना की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। यह बात मैं आपके सामने चुनौती देकर कहना चाहता हूँ। इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की तरफ यथोचित ध्यान न दिये जाने के कारण रेलवे की करोड़ों रुपये की जायदाद की पिलफ्रेज होती है। जब तक इसका उपाय नहीं किया जायगा, तब तक राजस्व के अप्रगमन को रोकना नहीं जा सकता है।

ब्रिजिज के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि अक्सर यह होता है कि ओवर-ब्रिजिज के सम्बन्ध में कभी कभी राज्य सरकारों की सहायता और सहयोग नहीं मिलता है और कभी कभी स्वयं रेलवे विभाग की ओर से देर होती है। मैं इसके उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ कि कहीं पर राज्य सरकार ने सहयोग नहीं दिया और कहीं रेलवे विभाग ने असावधानी दिखाई। सागर में ओवर-ब्रिज बनाने के लिए रेलवे प्रशासन दो साल से कमिटि

है, लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं बन पाया है।

रेलवे अपनी कनवीनियेंस और ट्रांसपोर्ट फॅसिलिटी के लिये पार स्टेशन बनाती है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि बीना-कोटा लाइन पर सुमरखेड़ी नाम का एक गांव है। वहां तीस साल से गाड़ी रुकती है, लेकिन अभी तक वहां पर स्टेशन नहीं बन पाया है और उसको हम स्टेशन के नाम से सम्बोधित नहीं कर सकते हैं।

रायपुर-वाल्टेयर लाइन पर कोमाखान नाम का स्टेशन है। वह एक बड़ा स्टेशन है। वहां बीस बीस साल से गाड़ियां रुकती हैं। वहां केवल एक ही मेन लाइन है, लेकिन अभी तक वहां लूप लाइन नहीं बनी पाई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन छोटी छोटी बातों पर रेलवे प्रशासन का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। बात यह है कि हमको समय नहीं मिलता है और प्वाइंट्स भूल जाते हैं, इसलिए इस विषय में याद दिलाना मैं अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ।

खड़गपुर में एक छत्तीसगढ़ प्राइमरी एजुकेशन सोसाइटी बनी है। वहां पर स्कूल को रैकगनीशन मिल गया है और बिल्डिंग भी बन गई है, लेकिन दो तीन साल तक प्राथना पत्र देने के बावजूद उस को न बेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट से और रेलवे विभाग से रुपया मिला है। इस सम्बंध में मैं जी० एम० से भी मिला, लेकिन अभी तक कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर बेचारे मजदूरों ने एक एक पैसा जमा करके बिल्डिंग बनाई है, इसलिए उनको पैसा देने की तुरन्त व्यवस्था की जाये।

मालगाड़ियों की गति के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें थोड़ा सा सुधार हो गया है, अर्थात् एक घंटे में आठ मील के बजाये

नौ या साढ़े नौ मील की गति हो गई है। लेकिन वह गति आज के जमाने में पर्याप्त और उचित नहीं है। जब तक गुड्डा ट्रेन की गति नहीं बढ़ायी जायगी, तब तक ट्रांसपोर्ट फॅसिलिटी नहीं बढ़ सकेगी।

एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि मैंने बार बार कहा है कि रेल-रोड काम्प्लीशन बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है। मैंने देखा है कि जहां पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ब्लैंडर करती है, वहां रेलवे विभाग भी ब्लैंडर करता है। अन्तर्राज्यीय राज मार्ग—नैशनल हाईवे—के समानान्तर ही रेलवे विभाग की ओर से रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जा रही हैं। इससे रेल-रोड काम्प्लीशन बढ़ता है। हम देखते हैं कि सौ मील तक माल पहुंचाने में रेलवे को दिन भर लगते हैं, जब कि ट्रक छः घंटों में पहुंचा देता है। इस कारण रेलवे को उस रेवेन्यू से वंचित होना पड़ता है। इस सम्बंध में एक उच्चस्तरीय कमेटी बनी है, लेकिन फिर भी यह डिफेक्ट दूर नहीं हो पाया है। जब तक पैरालेस लाइन बनाई जाती रहेंगी और लोगों को उचित सुविधायें नहीं दी जायगी, तब तक रेलवे का राजस्व नहीं बढ़ेगा। इसलिए मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान पुनः इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

रेलवे स्टोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कहना है कि स्ट्रेप मैटीरियल की निगरानी की ओर—चाहे वह कोयले का चूरा हो, चाहे मशीनरी हो—पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं आप को कई केमिस बना मकना हूँ, खड़गपुर और नागपुर ऐसे स्टेशन हैं जहां पर कि गुंडों का आतंक है और यम गुंडे बाहर वाले लोग नहीं हैं बल्कि रेलवे के कर्मचारी ही हैं और यह वही लोग हैं जिन की कि ट्रड यूनियन वाले इनकी हिमायत करते हैं। जब माम चोरी चला जाता है तो उसकी तहकीकात करने तक का प्रयास नहीं किया जाता है। बड़े बड़े

[श्री जांगडे]

अफसर लोग, क्लास १ लोग डरते हैं कि कहीं उनको अगर बे कुछ करें तो कत्ल न कर दिया जाए। लोग शिकायत तक इनकी करने से डरते हैं आपकी स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टेबलिशमेंट और इंटरलीजेंस ब्रांच है, वह इस तरह की चीजों का पता क्यों नहीं लगाती है और इन चोरियों को पकड़ती क्यों नहीं है। खड़गपुर और नागपुर में इन चोरियों का तांता सा लगा रहता है। रेलवे स्टॉर्ज चोरी चले जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्रालय इस और खास तौर से ध्यान दे और इस की जांच किये जाने के आदेश जारी करे।

मध्य प्रदेश में मुरेना डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर है। हमारी पालिसी यह है कि हम जो हमारी डाकगाड़ियां हैं उनको डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर पर रोकते हैं। मुरेना डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर है और डाकू ग्रस्त क्षेत्र है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पांच और छः थप एंड डाउन पंजाब मेल को यहां रोका जाए। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं अधिक कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ और एक ही बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा हर एक स्टेट में हमने एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलाई शीघ्रगामी गाड़ियां चलाई है। मध्य प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा राज्य है। वहां पर भी भोपाल से बिलासपुर तक शीघ्रगामी गाड़ी है पर पेसेजर ट्रेन में भी उसकी स्पीड कम है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भूपाल से जो फार फ्लंग ईस्टन एरियाज हैं, छत्तीसगढ़ का एरिया है, उनके एक भी सुविधायक गाड़ी नहीं चलाई गई है। यहाँ की जन संख्या ८० लाख के करीब है। भोपाल से बिलासपुर एक गाड़ी जाती है। यह ४५० मील का क्षेत्र है और इसको तय करने में वह २० घंटे के करीब लेती है जबकि दूसरी जगहों पर इतने फासले को केबल १२-१३ घंटों में तय कर लिया जाता है। यह ऐसी चीज है जिस पर तुरन्त

ध्यान दिया जाता चाहिये। इतनी कम स्पीड पर इस को ले जा कर जो सुविधा हम एक करोड़ लोगों को देना चाहते उससे हैं, उनको वंचित करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में तुरन्त सुधार हो। इसके बारे में मैं चार साल से कोशिश करता आ रहा हूँ लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है। आज भी आप कहेंगे कि इस सवाल को रिजजनल कमेटी में या जोनल कमेटी में रखा जाए। एम० पीज० की जो जॉनल रेलवे कमेटी उसमें इस सवाल को रखते रखते मैं थक गया हूँ और उनको समझाते समझाते थक गया हूँ लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ है। उम गाड़ी को एक माधारण आदमी, एक ले मैन भी चला सकता है लेकिन आपके जो एक्सपर्ट लोग हैं, वे ऐसे ऐसे दाव पेंच रखते हैं, ऐसी दलीलें देते हैं कि हमारी बात नहीं चल पाती है। रेलवे बोर्ड के डायरेक्टर के समाने और जोनल कमेटी के सामने कई बार हम इस मामले को रख चुके हैं और कुछ नहीं हो पाया है। जब उनको बहा जाता है तो टेक्नीकल डिफिकल्टीज हमारे सामने रख दी जाती है और बात वहीं खत्म हो जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिलासपुर से भोपाल तक या बिलासपुर से बीना तक कोई शीघ्रगामी गाड़ी चलाई जाए। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो ५० लाख आंध्र के लोगों को, ५० लाख उड़ीसा के लोगों को और एक करोड़ मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को इससे लाभ होगा। इस तरह से दो करोड़ लोगों को यह गाड़ी सुविधा दे सकेगी। इसका एक नतीजा यह भी होगा कि जी० टी० का जो ओवर-क्राडिंग होता है वह कम हो जाएगा। अगर बिलासपुर से बीना तक आप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाते हैं और यह इस डिस्टेंस को बारह तरह घंटे में कवर कर लेती है तो जी० टी० का ओवर-क्राडिंग कम हो सकता है

है और आंध्र, उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश के दो करोड़ लोगों को फायदा पहुंच सकता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस और अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

जो बातें मैंने कही हैं, वे छोटी बातें नहीं हैं, उनमें से कुछ तो तमाम देश के बारे में हैं, कुछ मेरी कांस्टोद्यूएसी के बारे में हैं और कुछ मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में हैं और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उनकी ओर आप ध्यान देंगे।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to bring a few points to the notice of the Railway Ministry. The wheels have turned and lines have materialised, and many things have happened in the railways; and we all feel very proud of our railways. But there are certain things which I hope the Ministry will look into.

There is one thing particularly which I would like the Railway Ministry to consider, and that is the question of wagons that were promised for the movement of coal. The production of coal in West Bengal and Bihar collieries accounts for 80 per cent of the entire output. The Coal Controller has estimated the requirements of these collieries at an average of 6,159 wagons per day in 1961. What has happened? As against this, the Railway Board fixed the target of coal loading at 5,030 wagons. Even this figure was not attained, and in January, 1961, for instance, the daily average coal loading in West Bengal and Bihar coal fields was 4,730 wagons. Yet the shortage is being felt. I hope, however, that the question of co-ordination will really be taken into account in this respect, and that coastal shipping also will be given its quota so that much of these shortages can be got over.

I have not got much time and I will not expand that point. Coastal shipping is the second line of defence and I hope when shortages are felt, coal will be diverted to this mode of transport.

I come to the question of the strike by railway employees. It was very surprising to me to hear the hon. Member opposite, Shri Elias, during the general debate referring to "daggers drawn," "victimisation of workers" and all that. I oppose that because the railway workers are one of the most organised groups of employees and they have more amenities than any other class of workers. But at the same time, there are one or two things that need sympathy. First of all, I come to the question of railway accounts clerks. There are two grades—Grade I and Grade II. They have been wanting that these two grades should be amalgamated, so that their pay may be the same. Even the Minister has given some sort of assurance, but nothing seems to have happened, and the grades have not been amalgamated.

For instance, take the different grades in the stores department. Look at the number of grades—stores' van clerk (senior), stores' van clerk, stores delivery clerk, stores line distributor, travelling stores keeper, etc. But now they have all been amalgamated and there is a single grade Rs. 130—Rs. 280 and the authorised scales of pay have been accepted. So, these railway accounts clerks also want their grades to be amalgamated, because both grades of clerks keep the accounts. It is very difficult to know where the difference lies.

Secondly, there is also this question of passes to our railwaymen who have been shifted to other departments. Recently I understand a circular has been issued—I may be corrected if I am wrong—that they must satisfy 20 years' or 25 years' service as the case may be before they can get these passes. If they had not been shifted to another department and had they been in the railways, they would

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

satisfy this length of service. Some of them had been put into various other Ministries.

Mr. Speaker: Why do they go to the other departments? Prospects of promotion are there and they want to go. If a postal man wants free postage, if a railway man wants rail travel free, if a man working in the air services wants air travel free, if a steel man wants steel free, what will happen? I am really surprised. This pass business was started during the company days when they were making huge profits paying Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 to the clerks. Now the hon. Member says if a railwayman goes to some other department, he should get passes. I will expect her to say something about women passengers.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I have already said about the safety of women passengers and I have even suggested a device for their safety. I ask your indulgence. These people in their old age want to go somewhere on pilgrimage and so they avail of the passes sometimes. Even the Pay Commission in chapter 114, para 8, have recommended thus:

"We further recommend that the travel concessions allowed two different grades of railway employees should be uniform."

In the past, even if they have not been able to complete 20 or 25 years' service, they were allowed passes. I hope the Ministry will look into this. It has been represented to me and I hope, Sir, you will give your blessing to it.

Mr. Speaker: I am only a witness.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: There is another point which touches my own constituency. There have been engine failures to the tune of 1036 in 1959-60, whereas there were about 910 engine failures only in the previous year. In the line Krishan Nagar—Nabadwip Ghat, we have engines which are 99 years old. I

think we will have a centenary of the railway engines soon and I think we must celebrate it. Because, they very often fail. I hope this will be looked into, as also the leave question of the employees. It has now been decided that they cannot accumulate leave for 180 days. They can now accumulate only upto 120 days. That means, they have lost 60 days almost, which is equivalent to two months. Why could they not take leave? They could not take leave because there are not enough leave reserves and so leave could not be granted to them. So, it is rather hard on them and I hope the Ministry will see that a fair deal is given.

As for the amenities, this time also Rs. 15 crores have been given. Whereas we expect the traffic to go up, we expect everything to go up, the amount for amenities remains the same, Rs. 15 crores. It was Rs. 15 crores before and now also it is Rs. 15 crores. On top of that, you say that instructions have been given to put fans in first-class compartments. I am shocked, because the amenities of the third-class passengers should be looked into first before anything is done to the first-class compartments. Even at the risk of not having one extra fan in first-class compartments you must see that third-class compartments are provided with amenities.

Lastly, I want to ask the Railway Ministry for a rail link from Manipur Road to Imphal via Kohima and Imphal to Silchar and a bridge over the river Barrack. This is a matter which has been represented to the Ministry many a time.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: There is already a road.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I am asking for a rail link not a road. We have made a station of Belanagar in memory of Shrimati Bela who led the Rani of Jhansi brigade. At Imphal and Kohima Subasbabu himself came to fight for freedom from that place. Should we not connect the whole of India so that we can go easily to all

Tirthastans like that? I hope the Railway Ministry will look into this and give a railway line for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I will conclude in a minute. When I look at the electrification programme, the Sealdah—Ranighat line is put at the bottom, as F, and is not expected to be taken up until 1963-64. There are daily passengers from Krishan Nagar and the traffic is great. So, I endorse the suggestion of Shri Vyas. The corridor trains will eliminate ticketless travel. It will also give you enough revenue if electrification could be done in that area for the revenues will be doubled. Since we cannot have electrification till 1963-64, give us at least one fast train so that the poor man could go to work in the morning and come back in the evening in reasonable time. Now he sees his children only sleeping and when he is asked "how old are your children" he simply shows by signs "this big" and "this big" because he never sees them standing up. I hope you will take these things into consideration.

Then, on the question of uniforms, the Mahila Samitis should be given the exclusive right of making uniforms so that they will make them according to the right measurements. At the same time, they can also earn some revenue.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We are doing that. Shrimati Ramaswamy is taking a lot of interest in that.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I will not take the time of the House except to say that we are proud of our railways and they have put us in the world railway map. We are quite aware of what they have achieved; I warmly support the grants and only wish they could be more.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Prabhat Kar. Thereafter I will call Shri Latif.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When will you call me, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Afterwards.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: He has already spoken.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Reservations are being made in advance.

Mr. Speaker: This is subject to accommodation.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to deal with a matter which does not affect my constituency or my State, but which affects all the railway passengers, I mean the question of accidents. Only yesterday we were informed about an accident on the NE Railway in which 12 passengers lost their lives and 38 were hurt according to official sources. A passenger train crashed into a stationary goods train at a station. What wonderful machinery we have that a passenger train can come inside a station and crash against a stationary goods train with the result that 12 lives are lost and 38 persons are hurt. We do not know what exactly will be the result of this injury.

An Hon. Member: 39 injured.

Shri Prabhat Kar: 38, according to the official report.

Mr. Speaker: The only solution is this. It so happens that the persons who have to take the work from the workers are the railway officers and the persons who control and advise them are the trade unions. Unless these two come together, how will these accidents disappear?

Shri Prabhat Kar: I quite appreciate that. The question of accidents is not simply of charging the railway authorities and of giving suggestions. It is a matter in which, I think, everyone of us is very much interested. Everyone of us travels.

Mr. Speaker: I will suggest a periodical conference between the trade union leaders and Government to see how to avoid thefts and accidents. Then a kind of responsibility must be thrown upon them. They must also be taken into confidence.

An Hon. Member: That they do not do.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The difficulty with the administration is that there are certain set rules and procedures. Whether those set rules are observed or not and whether those rules can really be observed or not is not a matter over which the big officers bother. The result thereof is that the persons who operate, that is, the persons at the bottom are put to difficulties and often because of the impracticable rules which are prescribed these things have occurred. That is why I want to discuss this matter in detail with a certain amount of information that I have got with me. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to this.

Subsidiary rule 187(c) of the General Rules, Parts I and II, for all open lines on the Indian Government Railways contemplates that the Head Station Master must take a declaration in writing from the different members of staff under him to the effect that they have read and understood these rules. That is being done and is being done in spite of the fact that at a station like Bandel or Burdwan there are no up-to-date station working rules. He gets the signature of the employees without the rules being given to them. At those stations the rules are not up-to-date.

On the 8th November, 1958 at Bandel an accident occurred and on the 26th October, 1959, at Burdwan an accident occurred. All the station staff had already given in writing to the Station Master that they knew all the rules and that they were to be pursued. But, as I have said, up-to-date rules are not there.

In the Budget papers supplied to us was the review of accidents in 1959-60. There it has been said that they have appointed a committee for screening the traffic rules and regulations with a view to achieve simplification thereof and to weed out cumbersome procedure. In that committee if, apart

from the theoretical experts, you include persons, as the hon. Speaker was suggesting, who really work those rules and procedures, I think they will be able to help in simplifying them. In that committee their inclusion will be of much more help than the inclusion of purely theoretical experts.

The Station Working Rules have got the force of law in the station and they must be framed and signed by officers authorised in this behalf. They are so signed, there is no doubt about it; but they are generally framed by persons who have not had the authority and who are generally the Inspectors and other subordinate staff. This also I wish the hon. the Railway Minister to look into.

It is not this time only that a train has come into another train on the same line. This has been the case on and often. There is the Signal Engineering Manual Rule No. 128(d). The No. 13 Upper India Express accident took place at Bhagalpur on 23-12-60. Another accident took place at Kamarkundu on 3-10-58 when two mail trains entered into the same block section due to incorrect installations. Recently, on 22-10-60 the No. 1 Up Gomoh-Dehri-on-Sone passenger met with a collision with the yard pilot at Patratu station on the Eastern Railway, where there is yet wrong installation, quite a disagreement with the Signal Engineering Manual, Rule No. 128(d). Point No. T26 was, according to the plan, initially coupled with Point No. T27 which was subsequently uncoupled without authority. And it is at the same position now.

I know for certain that in case of overhauling of cabins, trains must stop at the first approaching stop signal of the station or cabin concerned under the provision of the subsections of Rule No. 1014 of the Indian Railways Signal Engineering Manual; but in the interests of punctuality no train is brought to a stop. This rule which

is laid down in the Manual is not adhered to. As a result thereof, again, the chances of accident are there and it occurs.

Then, there are provisions of lock and block system on double line stations through instruments. Such instruments are worked with battery currents provided at cabins and stations, as the case might be. And the rules are that if one of the batteries out of the whole set working the instrument becomes defective, the whole set should be changed. But what is done is that only that battery which is defective is removed, which is against the rules provided on the Railways. As a result thereof, conflicting movements of signals take place, specially in the event of failure of the last stop signal at the face of an approaching train, and it creates conditions for two trains to enter in one and the same block, section, which is against the essential of the Absolute Block system of working.

Mr. Speaker: Do they not realise this kind of mistakes?

Shri Prabhat Kar: That is what I am suggesting. The rules are there; the Manuals are there. But the Manuals and the rules are not properly adhered to, and as a result thereof these things take place. This is how it happens.

The Subsidiary Rules framed by the Chief Operating Superintendents of the Railways are not in conformity with the General Rules made under the provisions of articles 366(10) and 372 of the Constitution. The former rules not being in conformity with the latter, must not have any application. But I find on the Eastern Railway, although Subsidiary Rule No. 56, is in disagreement with the instructions contained in the General Rule 56, nevertheless the open lines are worked as per instructions contained in the Subsidiary Rule 56, which is highly detrimental to safety, as I have already stated.

There are accidents which happen because of unreasonable working conditions imposed on staff. Say, for instance, when the traffic movements exceed the line capacity, it needs no mention that to cope with the excess traffic, undue pressure is brought upon the staff. As I said, these rules are theoretical rules. Take for instance a station like Sealdah or Howrah or Mogulsarai. There are theoretical station working rules imposing unworkable working conditions upon the staff which, I am quite sure, the authorities framing the rules, have not realised.

Again, there is over work for the staff which is another cause, on account of strain on the nerves of the staff, of accidents. At one of the stations near Sealdah, there was an accident where a driver had already worked for 22 hours.

Mr. Speaker: Continuously?

Shri Prabhat Kar: Continuously.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This is absolutely against the rules; violation of rules taking place.

Mr. Speaker: If he stops away, who can prevent him?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: After 12 hours, he can demand rest. He has got to be relieved.

Mr. Speaker: Possibly, some of these people, in various departments, want to work. When you ask them not to do so, they say, the master is unsympathetic because they will get half an hour's extension and so on. They are prepared to over-work. That is the misfortune.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): That is the trouble. The temptation of over-time in there.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Twenty-two hours is no temptation.

Mr. Speaker: He can easily go away for sleep. Who can prevent him?

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is very easy in this House to say so. But, it is very difficult for any one to disobey the order of his superior. We know that when the superior's orders are disobeyed, action will be taken. After six months, the matter will come before the Railway Minister. By that time, all these things will be over. It is easy for us to say, who can stop. As the hon. Deputy Minister said, he can claim, he has got the right to claim relief. It is not possible for him to disobey the orders of his superior.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Those days are past; employees' fear of officers of those days is gone.

Shri Prabhat Kar: One point more and I shall finish. One of the junior employees of the Railways has made a machine so that these accidents could be averted.

Mr. Speaker: This has been a long old story. He has been coming not only to hon. Members who take an interest in Railway matters, but to other Members also. For over 15 years, I have been hearing this case. They have been coming to us and trying to persuade us.

Shri Prabhat Kar: My suggestion is this. If this particular machine is given an expert handling—not by that man only, but by expert persons in the Railways—then, perhaps, there is a possibility of improving it.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): If my hon. friend passes on that information, I shall check whether it has been examined or not.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It has been examined, and it was found to be all right. But it was found to be not fool-proof. The question was, in order to see that this machine may become fool-proof, what is further needed.

Mr. Speaker: He will pass on that information. Ever since the time of Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, this

is coming up. I remember, I myself took up this matter. The Engineers examined. After long discussion with him, I sent him also. They sat with him. He says that the Engineers are partial and, therefore, outside experts must be brought for this purpose.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am not putting it that way—that outside experts should be brought. It has not been found fool-proof. That is true.

Mr. Speaker: He will pass on that information. He has taken more than 15 minutes.

The last point that I want to make is in regard to the accidents that take place on account of overcrowding and particularly during the peak hours in the suburban trains, in the Howrah-Sealdash section. You are aware, Sir, that at least forty to fifty per cent of the office-going people who are working in Calcutta come from the suburbs. With the defective working of the manuals of the railway and with the overcrowding during the peak hours, so many accidents take place. It is not that the bogies are derailed or crashed. But the persons who travel in the bogies and on the foot-boards who are just holding the handle at the doorway fall down, and, consequently, so many accidents take place. Unless steps are taken to relieve this overcrowding, it is very difficult to prevent such accidents. The people who travel in these suburban trains travel for at least 26 days in a month, and at least twice a day, and they are put to a lot of difficulties. And I think this a common occurrence in every part of the country, particularly nearabout the big cities. Unless steps are taken immediately to relieve this overcrowding, it would cause further hardship. You are aware, Sir, that so many accidents have taken place because of this type of travelling, and this cannot be stopped unless the number of trains is increased, and some more bogies also are attached to the local trains. I would like the hon. Minister to consider this point.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Abdul Latif. Is the hon. Member not present here?

Shri Abdul Latif (Bijnor): I am here, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He may continue his speech tomorrow.

I want to make a small announcement to the House. There are 236 cut motions to Demand No. 1 in respect of Railway Budget which have been selected by hon. Members to be moved. The hon. Members may move their cut motions relating to the above Demand subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Policy regarding opening of new railway lines

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1." (343)

Failure to provide adequate number of wagons to overcome the coal shortage in U.P. in particular and other States in general

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1." (399)

Failure to reinstate all employees who participated in July 1960 strike

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1" (400)

Failure to restore recognition of All India Railwaymen Federation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1." (401).

2123 (Ai) LS-10.

Nationalisation of Light Railways

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1." (401).

Recognition of All-India Railwaymen's Federation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1." (409).

Difficulties of coal transport to industrial areas

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1." (410).

Steps to minimise overcrowding in trains

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1." (411)

Need to increase the average speed of the goods trains

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (1)

Question of restoration of the recognition of All-India Railwaymen's Federation

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (2)

Increase in the operation ratio

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (3).

Delay in the examination of the report of the Uniforms' Committee

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (4).

Failure of the Railways to transport coal raised by the Collieries

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (5)

Increase in the strength of officers in the Railway Board

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (6)

Poor turn round of wagons

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (7)

Delays in the disposal of representations made to the Railway Board

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (8).

Need to confirm all employees who have put in a service for more than six months.

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (11).

Need to reconstitute the Railway Users Consultative Committee so as to give representation to all the political parties having representatives in the State Legislatures.

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (12).

Need to provide sleeping accommodation in the Tuticorin Express, Tiruchveli Express and Nilgiri Express on the Southern Railway.

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (13).

Steps to be taken for ensuring greater punctuality of passenger trains

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (14).

Need to run an additional Express train between Tiruchveli and Madras-Egmore in the Southern Railway

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (15).

Poor quality of catering services for passengers at Stations

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (16).

Delay in payment of arrears to the staff resulting from the implementation of Second Pay Commission's Recommendations.

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (17).

Failure to revise the scale of dearness allowance in accordance with rise in prices

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (18).

Need to fix the house rent at more than five per cent of the basic pay for the quarters of railwaymen

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (19).

Need for providing adequate insulated wagon facilities for the transport of potatoes from Meitupalaiyam in the Southern Railway

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (20)

Need for extension of H. A. Light Railway from Munshirhat to Bisnupur via Penro Radhanagar and Kamarpakur

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (23)

Need for reinstatement of the railway employees who provisionally opted for Pakistan in 1947 but did not go there or returned from Pakistan within a few months of their joining duty in Pakistan

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (24)

Need for upgrading the posts of Assistant Surgeons to Gazetted rank

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (25)

Need for introduction of additional passenger train between New Delhi, and Madras

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (26)

Failure to give employment to a large number of khalasis selected at Kharagpur, S.E. Railways

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (27)

Need for absorption in service of railway trade apprentices who completed their training in Carriage and Electrical Department, Kharagpur.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (28)

Non-payment of arrears to employees at Kharagpur for the period after last general strike when their break in service has been condoned.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (29)

Failure to grant leave with pay to staff in certain offices of Railways, including the D.C.M.E. Office, Kharagpur on S.E. Railways, when the leave of the person is due

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (30)

Failure of the Southern Railway Administration to grant recognition to the Dhakshin Railway Employees' Union

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100" (33)

4027	Railway	MARCH 9, 1961	Budget—Demands for Grants	4028
<i>Policy regarding recognition of trade unions on the Railways</i>			<i>Discrimination towards scheduled caste employees in relation to their promotion in the Railways</i>	
Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:			Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:	
"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (34)			"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (46)	
<i>Action of the Southern Railway Administration in continuing to recognise the Employees Sangh whose registration has been cancelled</i>			<i>Need for nationalisation of all light railways especially Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sianhal lines</i>	
Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:			Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:	
"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (35)			"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (47)	
<i>Failure to include Madras-Central Arkonam Section for electrification</i>			<i>Sudden increase in fares in the Martin Light Railways causing great hardship to the passengers</i>	
Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:			Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:	
"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (36)			"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (48)	
<i>Policy regarding treating large number of temporary gangmen as casual labourers to deny them the benefits resulting from Second Central Pay Commission's recommendation</i>			<i>Need for construction of railway line to link Haldia with Kharagpur</i>	
Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:			Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:	
"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (37)			"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (55)	
<i>Inadequate allotment of funds for improvements of Perambur Carriage Works</i>			<i>Need for construction of overbridges at Shalimar Gate No. 2 Naur, Santragachi, Andal, Kharagpur in S.E. Railway and Howrah, Punjab lines, Lillooah, Belur, Bally, Uttarpara, Risahr, Sreeranpur in the Eastern Railway</i>	
Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move.			Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:	
"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (38)			"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (56)	
<i>Inefficiency of the Railway Administration in handling distribution of wagons</i>				
Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:				
"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (45)				

Need for decasualisation of casual workers who are engaged in work of permanent nature in Railways

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (57)

Need for checking corruption in enlisting the contractors

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (58)

Maladministration in the Store Department, Lillooah in the Eastern Railway

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (59)

Departmentalisation of markmen in Howrah Station of Eastern Railway

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (60)

Thefts and wagons breaking incidents in the Railways especially in Eastern and S. E. Railways

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (61)

Payment of Commission to the bearers in the departmental catering services of Indian Railways

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (62)

Need for reinstatement of all the employees of Indian Railways who have been dismissed during the last general strike of Central Government employees

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (63)

Non-implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations in regard to Train Examiners

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (64)

Need for stoppage of trains No. 543, 544 and 52 at Vallirod Station in Southern Railway

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (65)

Need for opening of a new station at Terimaco between Belgharia and Agrapara on South Eastern Railway

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (66)

Refusal to permit the employees of A.C.M.E. section of Kharagpur transferred to the control of the C.M.E. of Kharagpur, to sit in the Accounts Examination

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (67)

Sudden transfer of the workers of Shalimer Marine Workshop of South Eastern Railway to Kharagpur

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (68)

Harassment of the Railway employees by the authorities after the general strike.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (69)

Need for setting up of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the post-strike situation of the employees of the Railways

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (70)

Functioning of staff councils in various factories and offices in Railways specially after the general strike

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (71)

Withdrawal of recognition of the Unions of Railway employees

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (72)

Non-implementation of the pay scale of Rs. 180—240 as recommended by the Second Pay Commission for Train Examiners in Indian Railways

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (102)

Incongruity in regard to the official status and working of Indian Railway Conference Association

Shri Muhammed Elias: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (103)

Need for electrification of Howrah-Kharagpur Section of South Eastern Railway.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (110)

Need for improvement of waiting room at Ulubaria Station of South Eastern Railway.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (111)

Need for improvement of railway Station approach at Macheda of South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (112)

Need for trebling of the railway line between Howrah and Sartiagachi of South Eastern Railway.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (113)

Need for an improved road from Ulubaria Railway Station to its goods-shed in South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (114)

Need for electrification of Fuleshwar Station of South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (115)

Need for widening the causeway attached to the Railway bridge on Stuart canal between Ulubaria and Fuleshwar Stations of South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (116)

Need for a level crossing at Fuleshwar Station siding line

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (117)

Need for effecting improvements in Janakadeipur, Puri, Sakhi-gopal and Nirakarpur Stations in the South Eastern Railway, in Orissa

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (118)

Delay in providing a railway under-bridge near the railway level crossing at Cuttack Station

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (119)

Need to provide a tube-well at Sakhi-gopal for supplying drinking water for the pilgrims at the Railway Station

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (120)

Failure in not resuming the running of the 325 and 326 up and down passenger trains from Howrah to Waltair and back

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (121)

Need to complete the doubling of the Railway track from Nirgundi to Khurda Road

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (122)

Need to set up the Divisional Head-quarter at Khurda Road

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (123)

Need for inclusion of coconuts in the category of perishable goods for facilitating movement of coconuts from Orissa

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (124)

Need to allot more railway wagons to Sakhigopal, Janakadeipur and Malatipatpur stations for facilitating despatch of coconuts

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (125)

Need for setting up a subsidised railway hostel at Puri

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (126)

Need for running a through train service from Delhi to Cuttack

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (127)

Need to supply adequate number of railway wagons to Bansapani area for facilitating movement of iron-ore

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (128)

Failure to include in the Third Plan the new lines proposed by the Orissa Government on priority basis

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (129)

Need to abolish disparity in higher grades of Guards in the various Divisions

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (142)

Failure to promote employees qualified through Tests.

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (143)

Delay in promoting a large number of clerks in Southern Railway who qualified in the requisite test

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (144)

Delay in promoting clerks in Madurai who qualified in the requisite test

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (145)

Need to reduce the security deposit of cashiers in Southern Railway

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (146)

Need to raise pay scale of Pay clerks to that of Assistant Train Examiners

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (147)

Dropping of the proposal to convert 18 Flag Stations as train halts in Kerala portion of Southern Railway.

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (148)

Fixation of priority to construct covered sheds in Platforms in Railway Stations in Kerala portion of Southern Railway

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (149)

Need to continue Kannapuram, Elumalai Stations as flag stations in the Southern Railway

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (150)

Need to extend platforms on stations like Kasargod, Payyanur, and Calicut

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (151)

Mismanagement in the affairs relating to the education of the Railway employees children.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (155)

Need to check the mismanagement of the Khurda Road High School by the educational authorities of S. E. Railway

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (156)

Admission of students to the subsidized hostel at Cuttack

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (157)

Need to increase the accommodation for Railway employees children in the subsidized hostel at Cuttack to 100 in 1961-62 session

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (158)

Selection of warden in the subsidized hostel for Railway employees children at Cuttack

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (159)

Need to provide more amenities in the subsidized hostel at Cuttack including a hostel kitchen and store rooms.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (160)

Need to include representatives of the Railway employees in the managing committee constituted to look after the management of the subsidized hostel at Cuttack

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (161)

Need to make timely payment of grants of funds for meeting the day to day needs of subsidized hostels

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (162)

Delay in releasing the plots of land by Railway authorities near Khurda Road station for constructing a public road from Khurda Road station to Haripur village

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (163)

Need for recognition of All India Railwaymen's Federation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100". (172)

Failure to supply sufficient number of wagons to carry coal from pit heads of the collieries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100". (173)

Need to stop wastage of coal by loco staff

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100". (174)

Need for more residential quarters for railway staff

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100". (175)

Need for confirmation of the employees serving in the Railways for more than six months

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100". (176)

Need for punctuality of suburban trains on South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100". (177)

Need for better catering service for passengers at Railway Stations

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 100." (178)

High prices of meals supplied by the contractors on Railways

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (179)

High price of the food supplied by Restaurant Cars on Railways

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (180)

Need for extension of H.A. Light Railway to Bishanpur via Arenbeg

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (181)

Need for extension of pension facilities to Railway employees who retired before April, 1957

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (181)

Need for increasing wharfage rates

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 100." (183)

Need to check corruption in Railways

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (184)

Need for linking of Baraset-Basirhat Railway lines directly with Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (185)

Need for expediting the construction of railway link between Kharagpur and Haldia in South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (186)

Need for abolishing conservancy tax

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (187)

Need for treating T.T.Is. and T.T.Cs. as running staff

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (188)

Need for construction of a Railway line from Silchar to Imphal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (189)

Need for construction of railway line from Patharkandi to Agartala

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (190)

Need for fixation of maximum quota for Train Examiners for dealing with defective Rolling Stock

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (191)

Need for allowing adequate time to the train examiners for examination and maintenance of wagons on trains

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (192)

Lowering of pay scales of train examiners

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (193)

Need for better avenues of promotion for the train examiners

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (194)

Need for retaining the present system of catering at Ramparehat station of Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (195)

Need for helping the Wheeler stalls for opening branches at new stations

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (196)

Need for arrangement of light and water in suburban trains of South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (197)

Scope of the Suburban Railway Passengers' Amenities Consultative Committee

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (198)

Transfer of the workers of the Marine-shop from Shalimar to Kharagpur in South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (199)

Need for introduction of two-tier system in the third class sleeping coaches

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (200)

Need for abolition of air-conditioned coaches

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (201)

Delay in the payment of arrears, leave salary, T.A., educational allowance, increments to staff in Madurai Division

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (202)

Need to reinstate workers who were dismissed for participation in the strike of July, 1960.

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (203)

Need for speedy clearance of goods from Railway yards

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (212)

Need for confirmation of temporary gangmen

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (213)

Need for decasualisation of gangmen and class IV staff

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (214)

Need for decasualisation of engineering class IV staff

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (215)

Abolition of contract system in the loading and unloading work at Shalimar godown of South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (216)

Need for departmentalisation of collieries of Howrah Station

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (217)

Need for nationalisation of H.A. Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (218)

Need for a probe into the administration of the Light Railways run by M/s Mcleod Co.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (219)

Increase in fares of the Martin Light Railways

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (220)

Difficulties in booking small crane consignments at Shalimar on South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (223)

Delay in issuing Railway receipts at Shalimar on South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (234)

Need for a Circular Railway in Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (235)

Need for expediting electrification of Sealdah Section of Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (236)

Failure of the Railway Security Organisation to prevent thefts of railway fittings from the passenger coaches placed in the yard or siding line

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (237)

Need for more coordination between the Railway people and State police

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (238)

Need to increase strength of wheel toppers, C & W and R.S.L. fitters in Madurai Station of Southern Railway

Shri Kodiyar: I beg to move;

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (239).

Need for first class accommodation for suburban passengers in night trains on South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (253).

Need to provide a shed for the entire platform of Kharagpur Station on South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (254).

Inadequate amount granted for the amenities of suburban passengers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (255).

Need to expedite the extension of Dankuni-Maurigram railway link

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (256).

Need to remodel the Santragachi Station on South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (257).

Need to accelerate the speed of Mail trains on South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (258).

Need to increase the quota of rolling stock for Eastern Railway via Waltair to South

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (259).

Need for correct assessment of railway's capacity for movement of goods and coal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (260).

Need to provide a road overbridge at Shalimar on South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (261).

Need to extend the booking facilities for big consignments at the Armenian Ghat Booking Office

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (262).

Need to provide lockers at all important railway Stations

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (263).

Delay in allotment of wagons at Shalimar on South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (264).

Promotion on the basis of caste

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (301).

Frequent derailment of goods-trains at Tikiapara joint of South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (304).

Need for improvement of reservation system in South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (305).

Need for removing bottleneck of goods-train traffic at Waltair

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (306).

Need for improvement of Durgapur Station of Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (307).

Need to avoid delay in the disposal of claims in South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (308).

Need to check corruption in the Claims Office of South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (309).

Need to exercise proper vigilance to check wagon breaking and thefts in running trains on South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (310).

Inadequacy of accommodation for parcel sheds at various stations of South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (311).

Need for more retiring room facilities or residential hotel at Kharagpur on South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (312).

Need for improvement of goods booking facilities at Garden Reach, Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (313).

Need for increase in the number of suburban trains on South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (314).

Need for introduction of workmen's train between Midnapur and Kharagpur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (315).

Need to check corruption in Shalimar godown of South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (316).

Need to check thefts and wagon breaking on Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railway

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (317).

Need for construction of a railway line from Pathankot to Srinagar

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (318).

Need to stop the use of condemned and uneconomic wagons

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (319).

Need for a passenger halt between Dhankanal Station and Hindol Road Station on South Eastern Railway

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (322).

Need for improvement to the Cuttack, Dhankanal and Meramandeli Stations on South Eastern Railway

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (322)

Need to construct overbridge at the level crossing near Cuttack Station on South Eastern Railway

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (323).

Inadequate retiring room facilities for the travelling M.Ps at Howrah and other Stations

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (324).

Need for more passenger trains on South Eastern Railway between Howrah and Khurda Road

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (325).

Need for further rebate on freight for engineering goods for export purposes

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (326).

Need to establish Divisional Headquarters at Khurda Road on South Eastern Railway

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (327).

Disproportionate expansion of Class I and II Services

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (328).

Operational efficiency of the Railways

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (329).

Need for more passenger amenities on the Stations on South Eastern Railway in Orissa State

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (310).

Need for an alternate rail link between Bhubaneswar and Delhi

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (331).

Need for reinstatement of the employees dismissed during the last general strike

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (338).

Failure to reduce over-crowding in trains

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (344).

Need to run an additional express train between Mangalore and Cochin

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (345).

**Need to run a through train between
Bombay and Cochin Harbour**

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (346).

Decision to convert Ezhumala and some other flag stations in Kerala into halts

Shri Kodivan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (347).

Need to convert the present halt at Cherukunnu into a flag station

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (348).

Working of the Railway Board

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (355).

Failure to fill in the quota of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (356).

Need to employ the servants of ex-canteen contractors of Western Railway

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (374).

Need to give more facilities to Travelling Ticket Collectors, Conductors and Commercial Inspectors

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (375)

Need to attach larger dining cars to
1 up and 2 down Delhi Mail

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (376).

Need to construct double track from Palanpur to Kandla, Western Railway

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (377).

Need to shift head office of the Western Railway to Ahmedabad

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (378)

Need to make double track from Kalol to Abu Road on Western Railway

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (379)

Need to take positive steps to reduce over-crowding on all branch lines from Mehsana and Ahmedabad Junctions

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (380)

Need to construct over-bridges at Kalol, Sidhpur and other Stations on North Western Railway

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (381)

Need to improve catering service on Railways

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (382)

Need to stop departmental catering on Western Railway

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (383)

Need to reinstate all the railway employees who went on strike in the month of July, 1960

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (384)

Need to recognise the representative Trade Union of Employees of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (412)

Need to introduce short-term concessional return fare tickets on the occasion of the "ID." festival.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (413)

Need to expedite the raising of Railway overbridge on Russa Road (Kalighat), Calcutta, before monsoon season

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (414)

Need to provide lavatories in Multiple Unit coaches on Howrah-Burdwan electrified section

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (415)

Need for better catering services

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (416)

Failure to provide staff quarters to the employees

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (417).

Failure to check corruption on the Railways

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (418)

Poor catering facilities on the Railway Stations

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (419)

Need for provision of quarters for gangmen between Dornakal and Bhadrachellam Road, Central Railway

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (435)

Need for the provision of ceiling fans for the platform at Dornakal, Central Railway

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (436)

Need to abolish class II on trains

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (437)

Inadequate supply of wagons for transport of firewood, charcoal and timber at Bhadrachellam Road, Central Railway

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (438)

Low riding qualities of passenger coaches

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (439)

Need to upgrade the scales of pay for leave reserve Inspector of Traffic accounts

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (440)

Failure to supply wagons in time for transport of rice from Stations between Rajahmundry and vijaya-wadu to Calicut

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (441)

Need to provide connections at Kazi-pet for passengers travelling to Hyderabad by air-conditioned express train running from New Delhi to Madras

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (442)

Need to introduce an express train between Hyderabad and New Delhi

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (443).

Need for construction of quarters for the staff of Central Railway to Bombay

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (444).

Hazardous running of Locomotives between colliery siding and Bhadrachellam Road with tender in the fore without headlights

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (445).

Late running of the Puri-Hyderabad fast passenger train

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (446).

Need for recognition of Dakshina Railway Employees' Union

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (447).

Delay in the settlement of retirement dues

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (448).

Delay in the implementation of the award of Ad hoc Tribunal

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (449).

Question of enforcement of Hours of Employment Regulations to the staff of dining cars

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (450)

Failure to avoid recurrence of accidents

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (451)

Failure to avoid late running of trains

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." (452)

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 10, 1961 | Phalguna 19, 1882 (Saka).

[Thursday, March 9, 1961/Phalguna 18, 1882 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject		U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
692	Family Planning in Delhi State	3733—35	718	Bikaner-Agra-Delhi National Highway	3781-82
694	Imports of foodgrains	3735—40	719	Hospital at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences	3782-83
695	Amount missing from I.A.C. Office, Calcutta	3741—44	720	Replacement of Dakotas	3783
696	Rural water supply Schemes in Union Territories	3744—46	721	Sea erosion work in Kerala	3783-84
697	Water supply for Delhi from Bhakra	3746—48	722	Use of circuit Houses for tourists	3784-85
698	Flood control capacity of Hirakud Dam	3748—51	723	Eye bank for Delhi	3785
699	Fertilizer production	3751—56	724	Telephone Exchange in Jammu	3785-86
700	Thefts in trains	3756—59	725	Reservation of Posts for S. C. and S. T. in P. & T. Deptt.	3786
704	Headquarters of P. & T. Central circle	3759-60	726	P & T circle for Gujarat	3786-87
706	Mangalore and Tuticorin ports	3760—62	727	National Highways	3787-88
707	Construction of Hydro-electric Thermal stations	3762—65	728	Welfare of Village Community	3788-89
708	Removal of coal and firewood consignments	3765—67			
709	Railway bridge over Ram Ganga	3767—69	U.S.Q. No.		
711	Recruitment of seamen	3769—73	1302	Willington Hospital, New Delhi	3789-90
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		3773—3847	1303	X-ray treatment in hospitals in Delhi	3790
S.Q. No.			1304	New Railway lines	3790-91
691	Unlaced animals	3773-74	1305	Dacoities in Running trains on Central Railway	3791
693	D.V.C. irrigation revenues	3774-75	1306	Corruption cases on C. Railway	3791-92
701	Train collision at Gomoh station	3775	1307	Medical colleges in Maharashtra	3792
702	Canal water supply to Delhi	3776	1308	Diet-kitchens in Maharashtra	3792-93
703	Udaipur-Himmatnagar line	3776	1309	Leprosy in Maharashtra	3793
705	Fixation of sugarcane price	3776-77	1310	Production of Resin and Turpentine	3793
710	Doctors under C.H.S. Scheme	3777-78	1311	Per capita consumption of rice	3793-94
712	Special rosters of appointments in P. & T.	3778-79	1312	Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme	3794-95
713	Overbridge at Kharagpur railway station	3779	1313	Refresher course on N.E. Railway	3795-96
714	Diesel tramway at Surendranagar	3779-80	1314	New Railway lines in Rajasthan	3796
715	P. & T. training centre at Baroda	3780	1315	Corruption cases in P. & T.	3796-97
716	Manipur State Transport	3780-81	1316	Welfare of P & T employees	3797
717	Harassment of seamen by Customs authorities	3781	1317	Imposition and collection of fine at Sidhpur station (W. Railway)	3797-98

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1318	P. & T. employees in U.P.	3798
1319	Complaints and suggestions received in U. P. circle	3798-99
1320	Rural water supply in U.P.	3799
1321	Family Planning in U.P.	3799—800
1322	Primary Health Centres in U. P.	3800
1323	Health projects for Jammu and Kashmir	3800—01
1324	Fastest vessel built at Hindustan Shipyard	3801
1325	Agricultural University in Andhra	3801-02
1326	Large Scale Industries in Delhi	3802-03
1327	Postal circle for Kerala	3803-04
1328	Loss of insured parcel from Post Office	3804
1329	Fishing companies	3804-05
1330	Workers' Participation in Management	3805
1331	Tube well operations in Punjab	3805
1332	Audiological centre in Delhi	3805
1333	Prevention of food adulteration	3806-07
1334	Check on profiteering in foodgrains	3807
1335	Health Museum in Delhi	3807-08
1336	Survey of rivers in Himachal Pradesh	3808
1337	Foreign Tourists	3808-09
1338	Floods in Himachal Pradesh	3809
1339	Frog meat	3809-10
1340	Indo-Norwegian fisheries project	3810
1341	C.H.S. Scheme in Delhi	3810-11
1342	Regional Poultry Farm, Bhubaneswar	3811-12
1343	'Jal Pushpa'	3812
1344	Soviet tourist ship	3812-13
1345	Agartala Municipality	3813
1346	Purchase contracts	3813-14
1347	Railway line to Khetri	3814
1348	Civil Aviation	3814-15
1349	Electricity Supply in Gujarat.	3815
1350	Derailment near Pimpri-khed	3815
1351	Diesel Car service	3815-16

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1352	Compounders	3816-17
1353	Thermal Power Station in Jammu and Kashmir	3817-18
1354	Srisailam project	3818
1355	Cancer	3818-19
1356	Coal wagons for Gujarat	3819-20
1357	Self-sufficiency in jute	3820
1358	Manufacture of AVRO planes	3820-21
1359	Bridge across Gaurami	3821
1360	Special trains for Puri festival	3821-22
1361	West Bengal Branch of Red Cross Society	3822-23
1362	Cattle wealth	3823-24
1363	Krishna Pundis	3824
1364	Durgapur Power Plant	3824-25
1365	Recruitment of casual workers on Railways	3825-26
1366	Road accidents in Delhi	3826-27
1367	Loss of freight charges	3827
1368	'Epidol' food poisoning	3827-28
1369	Station Master of Jaunpur station	3828-29
1370	Post Offices in Jammu and Kashmir	3829
1371	Medical College in Himachal Pradesh	3829-30
1372	Irrigation Schemes in the Second Plan	3830
1373	Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh	3831
1374	Spurious drugs	3831-32
1375	Thermal power station at Kohagudum Andhra Pradesh	3832
1376	Bakery Training Institute	3832-33
1377	Trains running between Nanpara-Bahraich and Katarnian Ghat stations	3833-34
1378	Complaints from Railway users	3834-35
1379	Collapse of bridge on D.V.C. canal	3835
1380	Production of sleeper coaches	3836
1381	Crocodiles in Kurukshetra tank	3836-37
1382	Wagons for coal	3837-38

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1383	Deaf people in the country	3838
1384	Power shortage in D.V.C. area . . .	3838—39
1385	Panchayat Election in Manipur	3839
1386	Patharkandi-Dharmaganagar Railway line . .	3839—40
1387	Heart failure . . .	3840—41
1388	Flag station between Narwana and Kalayat stations	3841
1389	Transfer of Directors of Postal services . .	3841
1390	Loans and subsidies given by Centre . . .	3841—42
1391	Minor irrigation Schemes	3842—43
1392	Land Holdings in J. & K.	3843
1393	Over-loading of buses in Manipur	3843
1394	Trunk and local telephone calls in Orissa . .	3843—44
1395	Cipher operators on N. Railway	3844
1396	Imphal Municipality	3844—45
1397	Seed Multiplication Corporation	3845
1398	Controlled prices of foodgrains	3845—46
1399	Forest Department, Tripura	3846—47

PAPER LAID ON THE
TABLE 3849

Copy of the Budget Estimates of Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1961-62 under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS 3848-49

(1) The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A.M. Thomas) laid on the Table a statement regarding the fall in the prices of jaggery in Andhra Pradesh

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS 3861-62

(2) The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda) made a statement regarding an explosion which occurred on the 6th March, 1961, in the manufacturing shed of the Fireworks Factory of Messrs Orient Fireworks Co., Barasat, District 24 Parganas.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA
SABHA 3849

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Appropriation Bill, 1961, passed by Lok Sabha on the 1st March, 1961.

BILL INTRODUCED 3850

The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1961

RESOLUTION RE. PRO-
CLAMATION IN RES-
PECT OF ORISSA 3909

Discussion on the Resolution moved on the 8th March, 1961 was resumed. The amendments were negatived. The Resolution was adopted.

SUPPLEMENTARY DE-
MANDS FOR GRANTS
(1960-61) IN RESPECT OF
ORISSA 3909—82

Discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Orissa for 1960-61 commenced. All the cut motions were negatived and the Demands were voted in full.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 1961-62 3983—4060

Discussion on Demand for Grant No. 1 in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1961-62 commenced. Two

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 1961—62**

Hundred and thirty-six
cut motions on Demand
No. 1 were moved. The
discussion was not con-
cluded.

**AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,
MARCH 10, 1961/PHAL-
GUNA 19. 1882 (Sṛka)—**

Consideration and passing of the

Appropriation (Rail-
ways) Bill, 1961. Further
discussion on Demands
for Grant (Railways), 1961-
62. Private Members'
Bills.